



OFFICE OF THE COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH,  
14, TEMPLE STREET, BIRMINGHAM,

September 12th, 1906.

## TO THE WARWICKSHIRE COUNTY COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN, MY LORDS AND GENTLEMEN,

1. I have the honour to present my seventh Annual Report as County Medical Officer of Health, and the seventeenth I have made to your Council on the health of the Administrative County.
2. I propose to adopt the same system as in my last few Reports, namely, to deal with the County as a whole in the first place, and complete the Report by summaries of the Reports of the District Medical Officers of Health. In the statistics, the birth, death, and Zymotic death rates are calculated per 1,000 persons estimated to be living, while the infant mortality is reckoned on the number of children who died under one year of age per 1,000 registered births.

### THE COUNTY AS A WHOLE.

#### AREA.

3. As there has been no change in the County boundaries or in any of the districts, the area remains the same as last year, though through a slight error in the figures in the printed Report, there appears to be a slight difference. The correct figures for the County are, Urban districts 54,777 acres, Rural districts 495,735, giving a total for the County of 550,512 acres.

#### POPULATION.

4. The District Medical Officers of Health estimate the population to the middle of 1905, to have been 377,543, an increase of nearly 7,500 on the previous year. The chief increases, as in previous years, are to be found in the northern division of the County, namely in Erdington and Sutton Coldfield, and also in the mining and manufacturing districts, namely, Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton, Atherstone, Foleshill and Tamworth, and also in the Rugby Urban district.

I regret that apparently no steps have been taken to further that very desirable thing, a quinquennial census, to which I have so often referred. We have to rely on estimates for our population, for the nine years between the present census periods, with the considerable risk of errors in the rates calculated on the various populations.

#### BIRTHS.

5. Nine thousand six hundred and fifty-eight births were registered, compared with 9,978 in the previous year. Calculated on the estimated population, the birth-rate is 25·58, a figure giving a reduction of 1·38 per 1,000, compared with the previous year. The birth-rate for the whole of England and Wales was 27·2.
6. In the Urban districts the birth-rate was 24·9, and in the Rural districts 26·5, so that while the decline has been more marked in the Urban Districts, there is also a decline in the Rural districts.

7. As is to be expected, the rates vary very much in the different districts. Among the Urban the highest rate is found at Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton, where it was 32·8. The only other districts where it exceeded 25, were Aston Manor and Bulkington. The lowest rate is again to be found in Leamington, where it was only 19·4, while both in Sutton Coldfield and Stratford-on-Avon, it was nearly as low, the rates being there respectively 19·9 and 20·1.
8. In the Rural districts the highest rates are observed in Foleshill and Atherstone, being respectively 34·7 and 34·3. In Rugby Rural and in Nuneaton, the birth-rate was above 30. The lowest rate is in the small district of Coventry, where it was only 5·7. In Farnborough it was very low, namely 16·8, but Brailes was the only other district in which it was less than 20, in this instance, being 19·5.
9. So much has been written about the continual decline of the birth-rate, that one hesitates to again recur to the subject, but the matter is of such vast importance to the Nation as a whole, that everything bearing upon it, emanating from persons of recognised authority, deserves to be studied with diligence and care. For this reason therefore, I desire to call attention to a paper on "The decline of the human fertility in the United Kingdom and other Countries, as shown by corrected birth-rates," by Drs. Newsholme and Stevenson, communicated during the year to the Royal Statistical Society. One point of importance in their paper, was to show how necessary it is for the birth-rates to be corrected before communities are strictly comparable as regards capacity for child bearing. For instance, a community having a larger proportion of married women at child-bearing ages than another, should have a higher rate of fertility than a district under opposite conditions. The result of investigations, shortly, is that there is no evidence of diminution of race fertility, but that the causes of the decline of the birth-rate are various, and are largely due to what has been termed, "social suicide." In other words, the decline of the birth-rate is not due to increased poverty. It is associated with the general raising of the standard of comfort, and is an expression of the determination of the people to secure this greater comfort. It is not caused by the greater stress of modern life, but as a consequence of the greater desire for luxury. It is suggested too, that the gradual slackening of the Religious restraints, which were formerly to a much greater extent associated with family life, have doubtless aided in making husbands and wives willing to utilize such preventive means as they have been able to discover.

#### DEATHS.

10. Four thousand eight hundred and sixty-one deaths were registered in the County during the year, 2,889 in the Urban districts, and 1,972 in the Rural, giving a death-rate of 12·87, compared with 14·18 in 1904, and 13·69 in 1903. This is a rate not only lower than in the two previous years, but the lowest recorded in the County since the establishment of the County Council.
11. In the Urban districts, Sutton Coldfield has again the lowest death-rate, closely followed by Erdington, as in the previous year. These two districts, though two of the most populous in the County, are the only ones with a death-rate under 10. Rugby follows, however, very closely, with a death-rate of exactly 10. The highest rate among the Urban districts is found at Bulkington, which had a rate of 18, while next on the list comes Stratford-on-Avon, with a rate of 15·6 per 1,000. Aston Manor, which had a rate of 15·8 in the previous year, has this year fallen to 14·1, and looking at the size and density of its population, I regard this as very satisfactory.
12. In the Rural districts, the lowest rate is again found in the Coventry district, where it was 5·71, this figure, however, being produced by the occurrence of only two deaths. In the other districts the lowest rate was found at Nuneaton, where it was 9·5, closely followed by Monks Kirby and Farnborough, with rates of 9·7. The highest rate was in Southam, where it reached a figure of 16·2, while the next highest was Rugby, with a rate of 14·7. Last year the highest rates were in Brailes and Foleshill, and it is satisfactory to note that in both these districts the death-rate has been materially reduced, but Southam has still an unsatisfactory rate. Last year it had a death-rate of 17, and this year it has the highest rate but one of all the Districts in the County, both Urban and Rural.

#### ZYMOTIC DISEASE.

13. Three hundred and forty-two deaths were registered as due to the seven principal Zymotic diseases, compared with 550 in 1904, and 419 in 1903. This gives us a very low Zymotic death-rate, namely, ·90. The deaths registered were as follows :—Small-pox, 3 ; Measles, 90 ; Scarlet Fever, 19 ; Whooping Cough, 63 ; Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, 53 ; Typhoid Fever, 18 ; Diarrhœa, 96.



14. A comparison with the records of the previous year shows that the most marked diminution has been in the deaths from Typhoid Fever, Diarrhoea, Scarlet Fever and Whooping Cough, but there has been a marked increase in Measles. The deaths from this disease have gone up from 45 to 90.
15. The Zymotic death-rate, as I have stated above, is a very low one, namely '90, compared with 1'48 and 1'15 in the two previous years. It is very satisfactory to note that the lowered Zymotic death-rate is equally marked in both types of district, for in the Urban districts the number of deaths was 227, compared with 367 in the previous year, and giving the rate of 1'0, compared with 1'6 in 1904. In the Rural districts, the deaths numbered 115, giving the very low Zymotic death-rate 0'76, compared with 1'22 in the previous year. This is again the lowest recorded Zymotic death-rate for the Rural districts.
16. SMALLPOX.—For the third year in succession, several of the districts have suffered from an epidemic of this disease, and no less than 200 cases have been notified, of which 137 occurred in the Urban, and 63 in the Rural districts.
17. In the Urban districts, of the 137 cases, 133 occurred in Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton. One each occurred in the districts of Aston Manor, Bulkington and Warwick.
18. In the Rural districts the visitation was less severe, 63 cases occurring, of which 61 were notified in Atherstone and 2 in the Foleshill district.
19. The chief prevalence has been observed therefore in Nuneaton Urban and Atherstone Rural districts. In the first quarter of the year 104 cases were notified, of which 100 occurred in the above-named districts. I have already reported somewhat fully on this outbreak, in my Quarterly Reports, but I may just put on record now, that the first cases were notified from Atherstone district, by the Medical Officer of Health, on the 15th January, and were so doubtful that they were not recognized until an expert was called in, who pronounced them to be true Smallpox. They were probably associated with persons in a house at Chapel End, where cases of so-called "Blister-pox," were said to have occurred among children, and which were not suspected to be Smallpox. Several cases also of Chicken Pox had been notified, which in the light of later information, were probably unrecognized modified cases of Smallpox. It may therefore be considered that the epidemics in Nuneaton and Atherstone were closely connected, the districts adjoining. In the third quarter of the year, the disease again became epidemic in the Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton Urban district, 78 cases occurring there, and one in the Atherstone Rural district. This was an epidemic largely occurring in un-vaccinated children attending the Abbey Street Schools, and the curious part about it, was the marked mildness of most of these cases, so much so, that many of them were not discovered till Miss Maekenzie, the County Council Health Visitor, brought them to light. Great difficulties occurred in both of these epidemics, owing to the absence of proper Smallpox Hospital accommodation, a subject to which I shall refer later on.
20. MEASLES.—I reported last year that the death-rate from Measles had been a very low one, and it was almost therefore to be expected in the present condition of affairs, that there would be some increase in the number of deaths recorded in 1905, for the simple reason that Measles tends to become epidemic every two or three years, as fresh children arrive at the most susceptible age. It was chiefly prevalent in Aston Manor and Nuneaton among the Urban Districts, and in Atherstone and Rugby among the Rural districts, and its prevalence resulted in a large number of the Infant Departments of the Elementary Schools being closed.
21. I referred, at some length, to the most recent investigations as to Measles, in my last Annual Report, and do not propose therefore to deal with it further at the present time.
22. SCARLET FEVER.—I showed in my Report for the previous year, that there had been a considerable reduction in the number of cases notified, and in 1905, I am pleased to state, there has been a further reduction, and one even to a much greater extent, so that the total number of cases notified in the County has only been 1,117, compared with 1,768 in 1904.
23. I have many times called attention to the fact that this disease shows a marked increase of prevalence in the autumn of the year, but it is a very extraordinary fact that the prevalence, as shown by the number of notified cases, again reached its maximum in the forty-second week of the year, the same week as in the two preceding years, but it is very satisfactory to be able to state that the cases recorded in any one week were only 41, compared with 69 in the previous year.

24. In the Urban districts, the disease has been most prevalent in Nuneaton and Rugby, and in the Rural ones the greatest prevalence is to be observed in Brailes, Rugby and Tamworth. As regards the mortality from the disease, this has been proportionately higher to a slight extent, in the Rural districts, the number of deaths being 10, as compared with 9 in the Urban, though the population is considerably less.
25. DIPHTHERIA AND MEMBRANOUS CROUP.—I had to record a slight increase in the number of deaths from this disease during 1904, and I am pleased, therefore, to be able to state that the deaths in the County have fallen from 67 in 1904, to 53 in the year under review. The number of cases has also been somewhat lower, having been 345, compared with 422 in the previous year.
26. In the Urban districts it has been chiefly prevalent in Rugby and Nuneaton, and in the Rural the chief prevalence has been observed in Foleshill and Warwick. In no place, however, has there been any serious epidemic. On the whole, the disease has not been of a very virulent type. The mortality on the cases notified has been 16·2 per cent, but in Nuneaton the mortality was very heavy, for out of 33 cases notified, 13 proved fatal. The matter is referred to in the Report of the District Medical Officer of Health, who states that he was unable to discover the origin of most of the cases.
27. WHOOPING COUGH.—This disease, which was very prevalent in 1904, was comparatively little so in 1905, the number of deaths being 63, as against 113 in the previous year. The annual records of mortality in any particular district, nearly always show this fact, the reason being that Whooping Cough is a disease of infant life and that within two years infants have arrived at an age when they are chiefly susceptible to the disease, and in consequence, every two or three years a marked prevalence is observed.
28. I have previously pointed out that very little can be done at the present time in checking the prevalence of the disease. The sufferers are so young that unless death results, nothing is heard of the majority of the cases. I believe that the best chances of a reduction of mortality in the future depends upon the work of the Health Visitors, who endeavour to explain to the mothers the importance of taking care of babies so suffering and of thus preventing the development of lung complaints, on which a fatal issue generally depends.
29. As in previous years, it is to be noted that the bulk of the mortality occurs in the Urban districts, where the conditions for the spread of the disease are more marked.
30. FEVER, including TYPHOID and other continued Fevers.—I have often in the past pointed out that this is the one disease which may be taken as an index of the Sanitary condition of a district, and nothing has been more satisfactory in the Sanitary Annals of the County than the continued decrease in the number of cases of Typhoid Fever notified. In 1903 we reached the low water mark of mortality for Typhoid, 17 deaths being recorded. In 1904 the number was 27, while in 1905, despite the increase of our population, the number has again fallen to 18. The number of cases too has fallen, the notifications last year being 124, compared with 139 in the previous year.
31. In the Urban districts 7 out of the 10 deaths occurred in Aston Manor, while in the Rural ones in no one district were more than 2 deaths registered. Coming to the notification of cases, out of the 61 reported in Urban districts, 35 occurred in Aston Manor, while in the Rural districts, in only two cases were double figures reached, namely 16 in Atherstone, and 18 in Foleshill, and these figures compare very favourably indeed with the figures of only a few years ago. The Medical Officer of Health for Nuneaton Urban district gives a table showing the number of notifications and the number of deaths that have occurred in that district of late years. I have not room to quote it in full, but the following taken from the column of notified cases is worthy of record. Commencing with the year 1899, the following has been the number of notifications :—114, 20, 76, 11, 8, 6, 3. It must also be borne in mind that the population has increased from 23,000 to nearly 30,000 during the period.
32. This happy result, namely, the diminution of Typhoid Fever, has largely been brought about by the improvement in water supply, improvements in sewerage and drainage, and also by the greater regard to the conditions under which shell fish are grown. I have not heard definitely during the year, that any of the cases notified have been due to the eating of contaminated shell fish, but recent investigations have shown the possibility of the disease being produced in this way.



33. **DIARRHŒA.**—The total number of deaths from this disease was only 96, compared with 258 and 167, in the two previous years. Diarrhœa as a cause of death, almost entirely affects infants, and is chiefly due to improper methods of feeding them, and of storing their food. The conditions which make for epidemic Diarrhœa, are generally climatic, and a hot summer always tends to increase the mortality, while a cold and wet one diminishes it. In places where Sanitary conditions were practically perfect, it is probable that an increase of autumnal heat would not materially raise the Diarrhœa death-rate, but in places where sanitation is bad, where surfaces of yards are dirty, and houses badly kept, where drainage is defective and water supply impure or deficient, then these conditions are materially aggravated by an abnormal summer heat. The summer of 1905 was not a particularly hot one and therefore 1905 would not be expected to have shown a high Diarrhœal mortality, but I think some credit may be taken for the fact that the diminution of the mortality from the previous year has been so very marked, and I hope and believe that one factor in the matter, as regards Diarrhœal mortality, has been the ministration of the Women Health Visitors in the houses of the poor.
34. In the Urban districts, as is to be expected, by the large number of people on a small area, Aston Manor shows the highest mortality, more than half of the deaths occurring in this district, while Nuncaton also shows a somewhat high mortality. In the Rural districts the mortality was very slight, for with the exception of Atherstone, where 8 deaths occurred, none of the districts show more than 4 deaths.
35. **PHTHISIS.**—Last year I was able to report that there had been a decline in the number of deaths from this disease, and it is with still greater pleasure therefore that I can say the same of 1905. The total deaths registered in the County last year was 271, of which 169 occurred in the Urban, and 102 in the Rural districts. The falling off has been almost entirely in the Urban districts, the number of cases in the Rural being only one less than in the previous year. It is very satisfactory to note that though nothing is being done generally in the way of isolation of patients suffering from the disease, to find that there is locally a greater appreciation of the fact that it is an infectious disease, and I find that in no less than seven of the Reports, namely those from Alcester, Aston, Castle Bromwich, Erdington, Foleshill, Leamington and Sutton Coldfield, it is stated that disinfection of premises, bedding, etc., is carried out when a case is known to have ended fatally. The question of the notification of cases of Phthisis, as of many of the other infectious diseases, is one which has been much to the fore of late. While in certain districts, voluntary notification has been adopted, compulsory notification has not been tried on a large scale, and although perhaps in many instances advantage to the public health would result in such notification, yet the disease is apt to be so chronic that undoubtedly difficulties would arise in dealing with many of the cases in the County. Voluntary notification has been tried in the Borough of Leamington, and it is somewhat interesting to note its practical failure. The Medical Officer of Health says “only one case was voluntarily reported to him. It seems that individuals have a great objection to have the fact notified that Tuberculosis exists in the family, hence it is that so few cases are reported to me, though every care is taken in the Health Department, to keep secret such information. In several instances, when application was made by your Inspector to carry out disinfection after death, permission was refused.”
36. From the County point of view, I have endeavoured to do something to prevent the spread of the disease in three ways:—
- 1.—By the aid of the Women Health Visitors.
  - 2.—By endeavouring as far as possible, to let the elder children of the Elementary Schools know something about the disease, and its method of spread.
  - 3.—By suggesting as far as possible in public buildings and public houses, by cards hanging up in a prominent position, that as spitting is one of the chief causes of the spread of the disease, this habit should be discontinued, particularly in enclosed places.
- I believe good has been done by all these methods. I am certain that much good has been done by the Health Visitors, as whenever they find a case of Phthisis in a house, they give particular attention to the place, and hand a leaflet I have drawn up, to the people in charge of the house, and show practically, how much can be done to limit the risk of infection to others. I have received gratifying information how much of this work has been appreciated by some of the poorer people.

37. I believe that great good will be done in the future by making children understand the importance of fresh air in houses, both night and day, as a means of preventing an attack of Consumption. If they can be interested to know that one out of every eleven of them will under normal conditions die of some form of Tuberculosis, but that by care, and attention to certain small matters, this huge mortality can be reduced, a personal interest is given to the subject which I believe is likely to be of practical value throughout their lives.
38. Last year I expressed the hope that it would become the habit of all the District Councils to offer disinfection after deaths from Consumption. I have quoted already that in six of the districts mention is made that this procedure has been adopted. I sincerely trust that there will be a further extension because I am sure that owing to the very nature of the illness, and the fact that patients in the latter stages suffer from fits of coughing, during which infective material is coughed into the atmosphere, and settles on walls and furniture, it is very important that means should be taken to reduce as far as possible the risk of infection, particularly to tenants newly going into houses which have been infected.
39. I feel much indebted to the Chief Constable and the Superintendents of the Police in the County, for the steps they have taken to have the cards issued some time ago, exhibited in public house bars.
40. CANCER (Malignant Disease).—During the year, 303 deaths, namely 187 in the Urban and 116 in the Rural districts have been registered as due to this cause. This shows an increase on the previous year, but not to a very marked extent. Compared with the years 1902 and 1903 there has been a somewhat marked rise. I am afraid there is little doubt that this disease tends to increase, though perhaps not very markedly in the County of Warwick. It must be borne in mind too, that to some extent at least, probably the increase is more apparent than real, as better diagnosis is now possible than was the case some few years ago.

#### INFANT MORTALITY.

41. During the year, 1,062 deaths were registered in children under one year, of which 655 were in the Urban, and 407 in the Rural districts, giving the very low figure of Infant Mortality per 1,000 births of 109 compared with 133 in 1904. This in many respects is one of the most satisfactory features of the Vital Statistics for 1905. In the Urban districts the lowest rate was at Sutton Coldfield where it was 73, followed closely by Rugby with a rate of 81. The highest rate was observed in Aston Manor where it was 149, closely followed by Bulkington where it was 145. In the Rural districts, in the two small ones of Coventry and Farnborough, no deaths occurred in infants under a year, while the rate in Nuneaton was only 18, and in Brailes, Monks Kirby and Stratford-on-Avon it was 50 only. The highest rate was in Tamworth where it was 139, closely followed by Warwick with 133. Of the sixteen Rural districts, in only six did it exceed 100.
42. I do not think I can with advantage say anything further this year as regards the causes of Infant Mortality. The chief cause undoubtedly is ignorance of the proper methods of feeding and tending children, and it is now generally admitted that education in such matters is the most important method of combating the excessive mortality. This in fact is the chief work of our Women Health Visitors and excellent results are being achieved. Let me say, however, that the extraordinary reduction noticed this year in our rate of Infant Mortality, must not be attributed entirely to preventive effort. Climatic conditions were favourable, and as a consequence, a large reduction of Infant Mortality was noticed through the Country.

#### A SUMMARY OF MATTERS INFLUENCING THE PUBLIC HEALTH, TO WHICH ATTENTION IS DRAWN IN THE REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

43. I must again tender my thanks to my colleagues in the County, for the great regularity with which they have supplied me with the weekly reports of the notified infectious cases throughout the year. I have been enabled, almost without fail, to send a complete record to each District Medical Officer of Health on the Tuesday night of each week, of all notified cases in the County, while through the kindly co-operation of the Medical Officers of Health of the County Boroughs of Birmingham and Coventry, I have been enabled also to include similar statistics from these large and populous centres.



## ISOLATION AND HOSPITAL ACCOMMODATION.

44. It will be remembered that I have previously reported that our arrangements for Isolation in Warwickshire have been comparatively satisfactory for the greater part of the County area, for some time past, and that it was only necessary to deal with certain portions for the County to be quite adequately supplied with accommodation for treating both Smallpox and certain other diseases. The year has been a very satisfactory one as regards the completion of the work, and arrangements were practically settled during the year for the supplying of the necessary further accommodation required.
45. It will be remembered that the districts requiring further accommodation, were as regards Smallpox, Nuneaton (Urban and Rural), Foleshill, Atherstone and Bulkington. I am pleased to be able to state, that in February an enquiry was held for sanction to borrow a sum of money for the purchase of a site, and that this was adjourned. Another enquiry was held on May 9th, after which sanction was given for the purchase of a site. This in my opinion is a very admirable one, suited to the requirements of this large and populous district.
46. At the close of the year another enquiry was held, on the application of the con-joint Committee, to borrow £7,169 for the erection of a Smallpox Hospital. The Hospital is not yet completed, but as I pointed out at the Local Government Board enquiry, I hope that no time will be lost, as the district to be served by this Hospital is one very prone to outbreaks of Smallpox, on account of the large number of un-vaccinated persons in it.
47. The Rural district of Foleshill has during the year built an up-to-date and efficient Isolation Hospital, for the treatment of Fevers, etc. It has been opened during the present Spring.
48. I am also pleased to state that satisfactory arrangements have now been entered into by the District Councils of Solihull and Meriden, to unite for the purpose of erecting a Joint Fever Hospital, and that the district of Yardley (Worcestershire) has agreed to take the existing Hospital in the district of Solihull, and to dissolve the combination with the Solihull district. This I consider will be a very satisfactory arrangement, and I trust that very shortly a site will be found, and a Hospital erected. In the mean time in case of emergency, arrangements have been made by Meriden for Isolation accommodation, with the Coventry City authorities.
49. I am very pleased too to be able to record that during the year temporary arrangements have been made by Southam for accommodation for Fever patients with the Warwick Joint Board. Many years ago I pointed out that this was the proper arrangement, and though the present agreement is only a temporary one, I hope that in a short time its advantages will be so manifest that it will be made permanent, and thus Southam will find a solution of its Hospital difficulty.
50. I reported last year that in Atherstone a new site had been acquired for the erection of a Fever Hospital, but I have not yet had any information that the new Hospital has been erected.
51. Everyone must admit that the above record is a good one, and when the various schemes detailed have been completed, the County will be well and adequately supplied with accommodation for treating both Smallpox and Fever patients.

## RIVER POLLUTION.

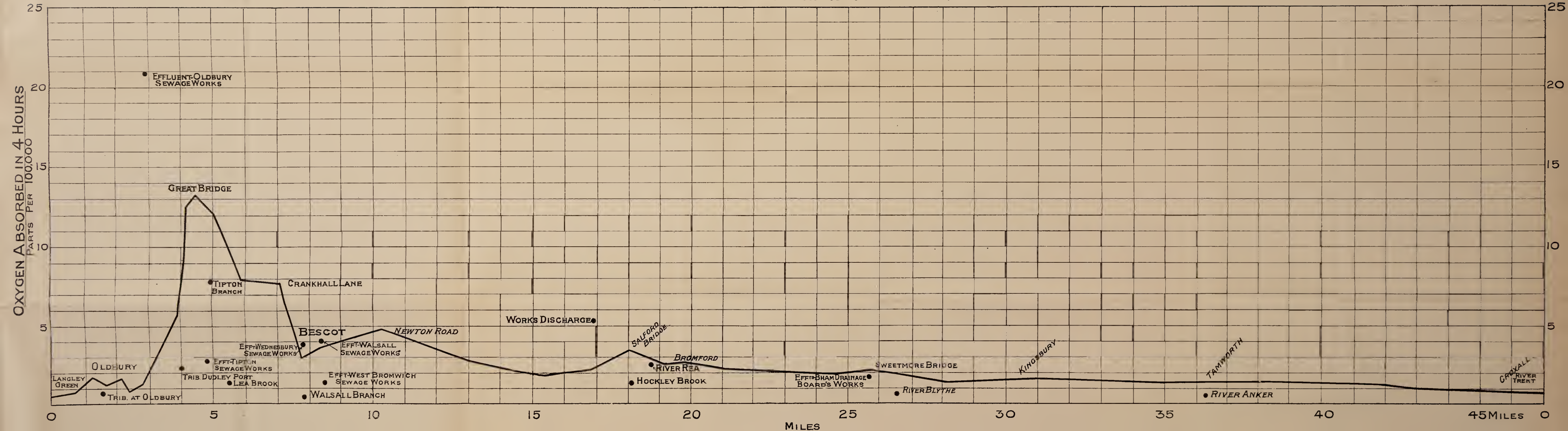
52. As in previous years, considerable attention has been given to the work of preventing as far as possible unnecessary River pollution in the County, and care has been taken by frequent inspection of the Rivers and Sewage Works on the banks, to see that the latter are properly conducted, and that in cases where new pollutions are found to exist, to have them remedied.
53. The most important River as regards pollution is of course the Tame, which flows from the Black Country in Staffordshire, into Warwickshire at Witton, and running thence through Castle Bromwich and Water Orton to Tamworth where again passing through a portion of Staffordshire it joins the Trent. The Tame of late has been little more than a sewer, though in former times it was a possible water supply for the City of Birmingham, under the powers of the old Water Co. The greatest potential polluters in the County, are the Birmingham, Tame and Rea District Drainage Board, for they have to deal with the Sewage and much of the storm water, not only from several districts in the County, but from the huge population of the City of Birmingham and of certain districts in surrounding Counties.

54. I believe that a population of between seven and eight hundred thousand people send Sewage to the Tame and Rea works, so that the magnitude of the task of rendering innocuous the vast body of polluted liquid constantly flowing, can easily be imagined. Up to a comparatively few years ago, a considerable quantity of Sewage, except for simple subsidence ran into the River, untreated, from these Works. At the present time, I have reason to believe that all the dry weather flow of Sewage going to the Works is treated, either by filtration through land, or by the more modern bacterial methods of treatment.
55. A further large sum of money has recently been, and is now being expended on the provision of Bacterial Beds, for improved treatment, and when we consider that the increase of population in the district alone necessitates the provision of an acre of artificial filter bed, 5-ft. deep, every year, we see how large is the task to be accomplished. It is only fair for me to say, that I consider that the problem is being dealt with by the Tame and Rea District Drainage Board, and their engineer—Mr. Watson—in a thoroughly scientific and enlightened manner. Not only has the method of land treatment been improved, but the constant extension of Bacterial Beds allows a much better purified effluent to be discharged than was the case formerly. I have several times during the year examined the effluents being discharged, and I find that that running from the Bacterial Beds has been free from odour, free from putrescence, and in such a condition that fish life would not be seriously affected.
56. The Tamworth Rural District also pollutes the Tame to some extent, and I am glad to be able to report that preliminary steps were taken during the year to obtain a site for new Sewage Works to remedy the existing pollution.
56. In considering the condition of the Tame, two points must be borne in mind, first that the Tame is a comparatively small stream and therefore contains a relatively small amount of water, compared with the sewage effluent it receives. It drains a very populous area in Staffordshire and Worcestershire, before it arrives at Warwickshire, while the large amount of storm water—including the washings of hundreds of miles of streets in Birmingham—must of necessity find access into it. This being the case then, it will be at once seen that any attempt to produce a condition analogous to that of a country stream is impossible and if attempted, the efforts could only end in failure. Communities on the banks, and riparian owners, under the conditions existing, must not therefore hope for the impossible, but must be content to see the River maintained in a condition which will not be a nuisance, nor injurious to health.
57. In connection with the River Tame, it is important to bear in mind that it receives a very large amount of sewage effluent purified and otherwise, from towns in Staffordshire, before it comes to our borders. It may be said that the large County Boroughs of Walsall and West Bromwich, and the towns of Wednesbury, Oldbury and Tipton, all drain more or less into it, and this while the River is a very small stream. It is very important therefore that steps should be taken to minimize the pollution as much as possible, and it is with great gratification that I am able to state that the County Council of Staffordshire recognizing this have taken steps to minimize the pollution as far as possible at the points where the effluent is unsatisfactory. I am glad to be able to state that the effluents of Wednesbury and West Bromwich, are speaking generally of good quality, while in the case of Oldbury, proceedings were taken during the year by the Staffordshire C.C., and an Injunction obtained against the pollution of the River. The Urban District Council of Tipton have already commissioned a firm of Engineers to devise a scheme suitable for the district, while in the case of Walsall, the Town Council have I understand from the County Medical Officer of Health for Staffordshire, undertaken within a given period to apply for a loan for the purpose of improving the effluent as now discharged.
58. Through the courtesy of Mr. Watson, Engineer to the Tame and Rea Drainage Board, I am able to produce a Plan, showing the condition of the River Tame from an early part of its course, on the basis of the amount of Oxygen absorbed by the water. It is very instructive as showing how the impurities gaining access from the various Works affect the condition of the River. It is also satisfactory as showing the excellent work done by the Authorities in Warwickshire in minimizing the pollution.
59. As regards size, the Avon is the most important River in Warwickshire, and unlike the Tame, owing to the fact that the population draining into it is much less, it has never become a highly polluted River. Some of its tributaries, notably the Sherborne and the Sowe, were at one time highly polluted by the effluent from the old Coventry Works, but thanks to the improvements effected by the new Sewage Works at Baginton, practically no Sewage goes into these tributaries, and the improvement of the quality of the water has been marked.



DIAGRAM ILLUSTRATING THE CONDITION OF THE RIVER TAME FROM OLDBURY TO THE TRENT,  
ANALYSED ON THE BASIS OF OXYGEN ABSORBED.

For the use of this Chart I am indebted to  
Mr. J. D. Watson, M.Inst.C.E.  
A. B. H.







60. The Sewage effluent of Coventry runs directly into the Avon, as does also that of the smaller towns of Rugby, Warwick, Leamington and Stratford-on-Avon, while tributary brooks receive some amount of effluent from Kineton and Wellesborne. Commencing at the top, the River receives improperly purified Sewage from Rugby. This fact is admitted, and at the time of writing, I am pleased to say that an application has been made to the Local Government Board for a Loan for Works on Bacterial lines, of which with some slight modifications I suggested, I now heartily approve.
61. Several times during the year I have visited the Coventry Sewage Works. These Works, laid down only a few years ago, are an excellent example of irrigation as applied to Sewage treatment. The Sewage is, after being pumped to the area, first screened, and then treated on upwards of 400 acres of very excellent land. The normal effluent produced is very satisfactory, and I have been unable to find in the past that any serious damage has been done to the River Avon by the discharge of the effluent. On one occasion during the year an accident happened, namely, the bursting of a culvert, and for a short time, improperly treated Sewage gained access to the River, but speaking generally, my analyses show that the quality of the effluent is good, free from odour and highly oxidized. It must be borne in mind however, that owing to its continued commercial prosperity, the population of Coventry is rapidly increasing, and it is possible that in a short time measures will have to be taken for the laying down of additional plant, if the efficiency already reached is to be maintained.
62. Kenilworth has for some time in the past dealt with its Sewage on a small irrigation area, and discharges its effluent into the Finham Brook. I had reported in the past, that this effluent was generally unsatisfactory, and indeed that the conditions were such as to render it impossible to discharge a satisfactory effluent. During the year new Works were commenced for treating the Sewage on Bacterial lines, and at the close of the year the Works were nearly completed.
63. Warwick treats its Sewage also by irrigation. I have made several visits to the land during the year, and have been able to suggest certain improvements in the conduct of the Works, which I am pleased to say were carried out. The effluent discharged is not always a good one, but as I have before stated, I do not consider that the River is seriously affected by it.
64. Stratford-on-Avon has commenced during the past year the new Works which are being laid down to overcome the difficulties of Sewage treatment at the old ones, and although they were not in operation at the end of the year they were nearing completion and I believe that when finished they will solve the problem of the proper treatment of the Sewage of this town.
65. I can also report that the new Works in connection with Kineton were commenced during the year, while arrangements were also made for an enquiry at Wellesborne, which took place shortly after the close of the year.
66. Another important River in Warwickshire is the Anker. This receives the Sewage of Nuneaton, Atherstone and Polesworth. I have inspected during the year the various Works, giving particular attention to the Bacterial Purification Works at Nuneaton. These have been carried on quite satisfactorily, and an effluent has been produced on each of my visits of good quality, so that the River practically shows no more pollution below the point of discharge than it does above. Experiments have been carried out with a new fine grain percolating filter with a mechanical distributor, to see, if, when necessary to make extensions, it will be desirable to proceed on these lines, rather than those of the Contact Bed system, and I have no hesitation in saying that I believe the percolating filter bed will produce a better result more economically than the older method.
67. Atherstone deals with its Sewage by irrigation, and when I inspected the farm, was not producing a very satisfactory effluent. Here too, experiments were being tried with a bacterial filter, and I think it very important that these should be energetically carried on, as it is obvious to me that something more will be required in the way of purification plant, very shortly.
68. As regards the neighbouring Township of Polesworth, nothing definite has been done to remove the pollution caused by the flow of the crude Sewage into the River. The matter has been under the consideration of the District Council, and I trust that in the near future the necessary work will be carried out to remedy the existing evils.

69. The schemes for the Sewage and Sewage Disposal of Foleshill and Bedworth, were both pushed on actively during the year, and I have reason to believe that both will be in full working order shortly.
70. Another very important work has been carried out in the partial completion of the new scheme for the proper treatment of the Yardley Sewage by Bacterial means. The Works were partially opened in October, and a considerable portion of the Sewage after that date was being treated in septic tanks and four percolating filters. Before however the whole of the ordinary dry weather flow of Sewage can be treated, it will be necessary to have a considerable extension of the filter area.
71. In addition to these, I also inspected the small Sewage Farms used for the purpose of purifying the Sewage of Solihull and Knowle. In each case, a satisfactory result was being obtained.
72. It is obvious from a perusal of the above, that a very large amount of work has been and is being done in the County, for the purpose of maintaining a reasonable amount of purity in Rivers, and moreover, I am in the position to testify that in all the more important centres work is being undertaken in a scientific way to deal with the conditions as they arise. It must be obvious that such work demands a very heavy expenditure, and the sums expended in the County, and in other districts immediately outside it, have been considerable, but it is very satisfactory to those who have to spend the money, to find that in the newly completed Works results are obtained equal to those anticipated.
73. The past year has not done much in affording information on the subject of Sewage treatment. Further results have accumulated, and these go to show that by the Bacterial methods we are able to purify Sewage effluents at a reasonable cost, in all districts, when the Works are undertaken with regard to the scientific principles involved, and false economies are not attempted.

#### ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS.

74. I find that during the year 56 schools were closed in the Administrative County on account of the prevalence of infectious disease, namely, 36 for Measles, 9 for Scarlet Fever, 6 for Whooping Cough, 1 for Diphtheria, 1 for Influenza, 1 for Mumps, and 2 for Chickenpox.
75. It will thus be seen that the great majority of the cases of School Closure, were due to outbreaks of Measles, and as I showed last year, this is a disease chiefly affecting infant life. It follows that most of the Schools closed were Infants Schools. There can be no doubt that the early closure of Infants Schools, even when a few cases of Measles occur, is a very proper and judicious proceeding, but I doubt whether, except in the case of Measles, much value accrues to the public health by the closing of ordinary Elementary Schools, for infectious diseases. Certain it is, that it is little use to close the Schools in a particular parish, unless efforts are made to procure the voluntary closing of the Sunday Schools, otherwise, any advantage obtained from preventing the mingling of children from infected houses on week days, is nullified by them coming together on Sundays.
76. During the year a Conference was held in London at the Royal Sanitary Institute, on the subject of "School Hygiene," which was attended by Councillors Savage and A. P. Evans, and myself. Many important resolutions were submitted and passed, and the importance of Elementary Schools as affecting the condition of the public health appeared to be fully appreciated.
77. I called attention last year to the importance of disinfection of Schools after they have been closed, and I am pleased to see from the Reports, that in many instances this disinfection has been carried out. It appeared to me but natural, after the closure of a School on account of infectious illness, that means should be taken to remove all possible traces of infection from the School buildings and furniture.

#### VACCINATION.

78. In the Appendix will be found in tabular form, the Reports of Vaccination Officers, from the majority of the Districts of the County, made out for the twelve months ending June 30th, 1905.
79. It will be observed by reference to the Table, that in the majority of the Districts, Vaccination is efficiently carried on, but that in Nuneaton a very large number of Certificates of Conscientious Objection were obtained. I have before pointed out that it appears to be more than a coincidence that this is the District where repeated attacks of Smallpox occur, and the year 1905 has been no exception to the rule, for out of 137 cases of Smallpox in the Urban districts, no less than 133 were notified in the Urban



District of Nuncaton, while the whole of the 63 cases in the Rural districts occurred in the neighbouring localities of Atherstone and Foleshill. I do not for one moment suppose that facts of this sort, will affect confirmed anti-vaccinationists, but it may be useful to point out that every case of Smallpox costs the district in which it occurs, a considerable sum of money, and that the Rates could be relieved of this sum, if the protection against Smallpox afforded by vaccination were universally applied.

#### REFUSE DISPOSAL, SCAVENGING, ETC.

80. A perusal of many of the Reports shows that great importance is now attached in some of the districts to the cleanliness of yards round houses, and in many districts where sewers are now available, there has been a gradual reduction in the number of ash-pit and midden privies and a substitution for these of water closets properly flushed. This is undoubtedly a very important matter. Filth near dwellings, particularly human excretal filth, is always more or less injurious to health, but when in summer, and septic conditions are most marked, we consider the possibility of flies carrying the filth into milk and other articles of food, we see that in addition to the foul gaseous emanations arising, that health is likely to be materially affected by such arrangements.

81. In certain districts of the County—notably Erdington—a weekly removal of the household refuse and dust takes place. This is not only an advantage from an æsthetic point of view, but a great Sanitary improvement, and I hope that every year will show further improvements in this respect, and a greater appreciation of the danger of storing household refuse for lengthened periods, near dwellings.

82. I am sorry to say, that though I have on several occasions called attention to what I consider a dangerous practice, namely, the depositing of night-soil refuse on streets, that there does not appear to be much improvement in this respect. The Medical Officer of Health for the Nuneaton District Council, states, that while household dust is removed without deposition on the roadway, yet night-soil from middens is so deposited, though efforts are made to cleanse and disinfect the surfaces of the streets after the work has been completed. Such efforts must always be partial, and there can be no doubt that many cases of illness, the origin of which is obscure, may be caused by material of this sort, which when dried, is carried into the air as dust, deposited in houses and in food, and perhaps breathed or swallowed by infants in the neighbourhood. The process is not only essentially dirty, but one likely to cause danger to health, and I would again ask Surveyors and those responsible, for the carrying out of such work, to consider how the evils detailed above, may be remedied.

#### PRINTING OF ANNUAL REPORTS.

83. Last year I called attention to the fact that except in the case of the report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Rural District of Farnborough, every Annual Report had been printed and circulated. And I pointed out the great advantage there was in this, to the Districts themselves. A communication was made by the Clerk of the County Council, to the Rural District Council of Farnborough, and I find by referring to the October Report of the Sanitary Committee, that a letter was received from the Farnborough District Council, saying that they had decided to print the Annual Reports of their Medical Officer of Health. This year however, the Report has been sent in as formerly, only type-written. I would again suggest that the attention of the District Council be called to this fact, and that they be asked to come into line with the other District Councils of the County.

#### INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

84. In only two instances this year are tabular returns of the Inspectors' work missing, namely those of Bulkington Urban and Farnborough Rural. I much regret therefore that in consequence of these missing returns I am unable to tabulate the work done as in the other cases.

#### BYE LAWS.

85. I called attention last year to the fact that the development of Arley as a Colliery centre in the Nuneaton Rural District will altogether alter the character of this district, which so far has been purely Rural, and renders the necessity for the adoption of building bye-laws by the Council imperative. In his Report this year, the Medical Officer of Health says, "The Council in view of the fact that changes are likely to take place in the requirements of the Local Government Board in Rural Districts, have deferred the question of building bye-laws." During the year a communication was addressed to all the District Councils, from the Local Government Board, referring to the reconstruction of the building bye-laws. I think therefore it is desirable that the attention of the District Council of Nuneaton should be called to this important fact, and that the Council be urged to delay no longer what is a very important matter.

86. The Medical Officer of Health for the Tamworth Rural District Council says that a Committee has been formed to revise the bye-laws, those now in force being out-of-date, and not in accordance with modern requirements. I trust therefore that this also will receive attention during the present year.

87. It is gratifying for me to be able to state that in the majority of the districts the Sanitary bye-laws are up-to-date, and appear generally to be working satisfactorily.

#### WATER SUPPLY.

88. In nearly every Report, the Medical Officer of Health deals with the work done in his district under this head, and it is very satisfactory to be able to state that a great improvement is gradually being effected in the Water supply of the districts. Most of the larger districts are supplied from public sources, in some instances being supplied by the District Council, and in others by companies having powers of supply in the district. Round the Birmingham district there has been a considerable extension of mains so that a large proportion of the populous districts in the North of the County have now the Welsh Water supply available. In many of the Rural Districts too, attention is given to this subject, and even where no public supply is available, measures have been taken in many instances to supply deficiencies, and to remedy pollutions, when these have been discovered. Full details of the work done can be seen in the table in the Appendix.

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS.

89. I have no exact details of the number of cases in which advantage has been taken of the arrangements made by the County Council to make Bacteriological examinations available to the practitioners of the County, but it is well to point out that owing to the advancement of the science of bacteriology, such examinations are becoming more and more valuable in that they are more exact, and afford very valuable information in doubtful cases.

90. I am pleased to be able to state that in many instances examinations of swabs from Diphtheria cases have been taken to see when particular patients are free from bacilli. This is of the greatest importance where there has been an epidemic prevalence of the disease, because it is now known, that even after patients appear to have recovered entirely, they may still retain bacilli in the throat, and be, therefore, the cause of the spread of the disease to others. Sometimes, infection may last after apparent restoration to health, for weeks and months, and it is very important therefore that the facilities at hand should be utilized in order that this danger, now so well known, should be guarded against.

#### COW SHEDS, DAIRIES AND MILK SHOPS.

91. In nearly all of the Inspectors' reports, details are given of the inspection undertaken for the purpose of regulating places where Milk is produced and sold. In nearly all the Districts of the County, regulations have been made for the proper carrying on of Milk production and distribution. The matter is one of very great importance, not only to the County, but to populous districts outside, to which much of the milk is sent. We now know how important a vehicle for carrying infection Milk may be, and I would commend to the District Councils the importance of utilizing the powers they have to the fullest extent, that Milk produced in the County should be delivered to the public not only pure, but clean. Dirty Milk, with the many evils attendant upon its consumption, is undoubtedly a scandal in this Country at the present time. Although we have taken the initiative in most departures in Hygiene in the past, as a Nation we are lagging behind in the care we take in supervising the cleanliness of the Milk consumed. It must be remembered that Milk is an excellent vehicle for the growth of micro-organisms, and that if reasonable precautions to inhibit the growth of these are not taken, which practically means a clean production of Milk, the danger of consuming Milk is very much increased. The main points to which attention is required, are not only the cleanliness, and proper cubic capacity and ventilation of cow-sheds, but cleanliness in the persons of the milkers, particularly in their hands and clothing. I have oftentimes been disgusted by observing the dirty condition in which Milk is sent away, and it would be a matter for astonishment to many persons, if they were to see the large amount of cow-dung and dust, collected from an ordinary churn of Milk. As Milk is so generally used as a food for infants and children, its cleanliness is as important as its purity, and it seems to me quite likely in the near future that measures will be taken by Parliament, entailing a more systematic inspection of cow sheds and dairies, and greater care in the cleanliness of Milk during production and sale.



## HEALTH VISITORS.

92. Last year I recorded our new departure in the appointment of a Health Visitor, and later on, the appointment of a second one. In the year under review, your Committee, seeing the advisability of extending their work, and appreciating its great value, appointed two more women, so that during the latter half of the year at least, we had four Health Visitors, giving the whole of their time to that particular branch of Sanitary work. I find that no less than 4,028 visits were made, while in addition, 86 Schools were visited, and "Talks," or short Lectures were given to the children on elementary matters connected with their well being.
93. I give, in tabular form, a table showing the defects observed, and bearing eloquent testimony to the large amount of work there is to be done. I cannot speak too strongly of the importance of the work of the Health Visitor, and it is a great gratification to me to see the wide-spread interest which has been aroused by the work the County Council is doing. In all the more important districts at the present time, the grosser Sanitary defects have been, or are in process of being, remedied. For instance, sewerage, water supply and house construction are, speaking generally, well looked after, and what seems to me to be necessary, is to rouse, in the minds of the people, the importance of health to themselves, and how far that health and comfort depends on their method of living. If I am right in this, then I see no other way but taking the knowledge to the houses of the people on the one hand, and to the Schools on the other, and this is the work I am trying to effect—and I believe with some success—in the County districts.
94. One of the chief functions of the Health Visitor is to explain to mothers how to feed and treat their children. A glance at the Mortality Tables shows an appalling loss of infant life in many districts. A further perusal also shows that much of this waste of National power is absolutely unnecessary.
95. Many parents are only too happy to learn, and I have many interesting records of expressions of gratitude, particularly from young mothers, at the improvements which have been effected in the case of ailing children, the illness due to ignorance of proper methods of feeding and tending. I have drawn up leaflets, expressed in simple language, on the subjects of Feeding of Infants, advice to householders, as to the Sanitary care of their premises, and, as I have noted before, on the prevention of the spread of Consumption.
96. In nearly every instance, our Health Visitors, by their commendable tact and patience, have been received with every consideration in the Sanitary districts. It is only natural that in a new departure the nature of their work should be occasionally misunderstood, but I have been very gratified with the success of their labours, and by the testimony of a large proportion of the District Sanitary Officers, of the work they are doing. In fact, many of them have enquired when they will again have the advantage of having a Health Visitor in their district.
97. Another way in which excellent work has been done by the Health Visitors during the year, has been by their co-operation with the School Attendance Officers. In several instances, they have been able, in the case of children sent to School with ulcerated heads, skin diseases, etc., to effect such improvements at the homes of the children, that they, the children, have been enabled to return to School in a short period, in much improved condition. Whenever they go to work in a district, though they are in no sense Sanitary Inspectors, if they observe defects or deficiencies, they make a note of them, and should the local Sanitary Officers express a desire to receive them, a copy is forwarded to them for their information.
98. Although possessing as they do, excellent Sanitary knowledge, I wish to emphasize that they are in no way Sanitary Inspectors, nor do they act in any way as supervisors of Sanitary work. I find, however, that in nearly every instance, the Sanitary Officers are willing to avail themselves of the information afforded, and indirectly, therefore, much good has been done in bringing defects to the notice of District Officers. These defects in many instances having been afterwards remedied.
99. I have further developed during the year, the system of giving School Talks. Many teachers bear testimony to the fact that the work is of value in improving the general condition of the scholars, as regards cleanliness. I hold the view that it is a great National necessity at the present time, that every child while at School should be taught the elements of Hygiene. Till this is recognised fully by the State, I believe much good may be done in the way our Health Visitors are working, in this respect. In many instances too, they have attended meetings of the women, convened by parish clergymen, and have done excellent service in giving them details of household and child management.

100. In looking at their work, however, and the large area of the County to be covered, I cannot but feel how much more might be done in the public interest, if a greater recognition of the value of the work could be obtained from the better class residents in the County. If, in the larger districts particularly, helpers would come forward, who, while working with the Health Visitors when they are in the district, would carry on their work when they go elsewhere, much better and lasting effect would be produced. Should this catch the eye of any persons interested in improving the condition of the people, I shall be only too glad to meet them and discuss how such work can be forwarded.

#### METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

101. I was able last year to append to my Report tables of Meteorological Observations, taken in Sutton Coldfield and Leamington. This I am able to do again for the present year. From the figures, it will be seen that the Southern portion of the County had a larger number of days on which rain fell, than the North, though the actual rainfall at Sutton Coldfield was rather less than at Leamington, being 21·64, as against 22·87. The mean temperature of the year at Sutton Coldfield was ·4 degrees higher than in the previous year, while the amount of sunshine was less, being 1,366 hours, compared with 1,429 in 1904. Though this was so, July had more hours of sunshine than in the previous year, but in August and September there was a marked diminution, with the consequence that those diseases associated with solar heat remained in abeyance, and as I have before pointed out, our statistics in this respect compare favourably with 1904.

#### ADULTERATION.

102. The carrying out of the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts, is under the jurisdiction of the Sanitary Committee, except in the case of the two Boroughs of Leamington and Warwick, where the work is performed by the town officials.
103. During the year 1905, in the portions under the County administration, 610 samples were submitted for Analysis. Of these, 32 proved to be adulterated, giving a percentage on articles submitted, of 5·2, a percentage slightly lower than that of the three previous years when the figures were 6·5, 5·4 and 6·06.
104. The samples in the Administrative County are taken by the three Inspectors of Weights and Measures, and I believe speaking generally that the work is satisfactorily performed. I think, owing to the increase of our population, that it is time that the number of samples submitted should be increased. The Local Government Board, some years ago, suggested that two samples per 1,000 of the population should be obtained, but the Board of Agriculture of late have further suggested that in the case of populous districts, such as towns, the number should be increased to three per 1,000. With this I quite agree, and consider that at the present time, 700 samples—at least—ought to be submitted for the purpose of analysis.
105. One subject of importance deserves record, namely the difficulty we have had in a few cases in the County, in getting convictions in the case of Milk, though there has been no dispute as to the accuracy of the analyses which found the samples to be below the standard fixed by the Board of Agriculture. The following paragraph from one of my Quarterly Reports, explains the matter fully :—
106. “ One great difficulty occurring at the present time is the question—What is Milk ? When samples are found to come below the official standard, the defence almost invariably is, that the milk was sold in the same condition as it was produced. In the majority of instances, I have no hesitation in stating that the contention is not a true one, but even supposing it were, I do not think, in the public interest, that such a contention should be considered of weight. It must be remembered that Milk is the secretion of a living animal, and if it be alleged that cows, owing to poverty of pasture, or other causes, are not producing milk of normal character, then the purchaser is not obtaining milk of the nature, quality and substance demanded. It is perfectly easy to adulterate milk by way of the cow, by not giving the animal the food necessary for the maintenance of its health, and the production of a healthy secretion. This matter, in the interests of infants and invalids is so important that I desire particularly to call attention to the importance of it from the point of view of public health, and not from that of the vendor only. But even from the point of view of the honest milk producer, the matter is important. If milk from aged, sick, or under-fed cows, is allowed to be sold and compete with normal milk, then it must invariably lead to a deterioration of the quality of milk sold by the more scrupulous vendors.”



## FACTORY AND WORKSHOPS ACTS.

107. These Acts appear to be now well carried out as regards their Sanitary provisions, in nearly all the Districts of the County, both Urban and Rural, and I believe that there is strong evidence that the conditions under which work is carried on, has been much improved of late.

## MIDWIVES ACT, 1902.

108. Owing to the fact that two additional Health Visitors were appointed during the year, I have been enabled to put the working of this Act on a proper basis.
109. Up to the end of the year, 312 midwives appeared on the register, and had notified their intention of practising in the County area. All these were visited by the Health Visitors. Some of them were seen personally by myself. An immense amount of work was necessitated in getting them to carry on their work in a proper manner. A large proportion of those on the register are illiterate women who have received no scientific training, and in many instances there has been much difficulty in making them understand the necessity of carrying on their work according to the Rules of the Central Midwives Board. These require the filling up and keeping of registers, the provision of certain instruments, and proper bag, and the use of suitable disinfectants, while records of still-births, infectious diseases, and of sending for Medical help, have to be regularly undertaken. It is obvious that in the early years of a new Act of this kind, that its administration requires tact and consideration. It would be easy to report to the Central Midwives Board many slight cases of neglect, but I do not think that this would be quite fair.
110. On the whole, the Act is working very well in the County. There is a marked improvement in the methods of practice and very few women remain oblivious of the requirements of the Act, as far as it is possible for them to understand them. In the future all women registered will have received a proper education in their work, and as many of those now in practice are very old, there will very shortly be a considerable change in the register.
111. No less than 535 visits were made to midwives, and when we consider how difficult it is to reach some of the villages, the large amount of work necessitated by this inspection will be appreciated. It is a curious fact that many women who hold certificates of education in midwifery, are practising as maternity nurses under a Doctor, rather than as midwives on their own accord.
112. One point has occurred to me, namely, that there is a danger that some of the more sparsely populated portions of the County are likely to be left without any midwives in the near future, and it seems to me an important matter for consideration how this deficiency is to be supplied. In some Counties, the matter has been treated as one of technical education, and funds have been forthcoming for the training of suitable women as midwives. In Warwickshire nothing of this kind has been done, but at the time of writing, I hear that privately the training of two or three women has been undertaken for a particular district, by funds specially raised privately for the purpose. The importance of this is great, and I commend to those interested, the importance of taking steps to provide all districts where it is necessary, with properly trained and suitable women.
113. A large number of still-births have been reported to me in accordance with the Rules of the Central Midwives Board, and in every case, enquiries have been made which might throw light on the still-birth. I believe that good will accrue from this procedure. In every case, too, of Puerperal Fever reported to me as occurring in the practice of a midwife, steps have been taken by interview with the midwife, for the proper disinfection of clothes, person and instruments, so as to prevent the spread of this dangerous disease.
114. As I have before pointed out, the disinfection of clothes and of houses, is a duty put upon the local Sanitary Authority, and while in the more important districts there has been no difficulty in getting disinfection done properly, in certain of them, owing to the lack of available disinfecting apparatus, such work has had to be carried out, not perhaps in the best way, but in the only way possible.

## SPECIAL DEATH-RATES.

115. In previous years I have given columns showing the death-rates in the County from the three Zymotic diseases, Typhoid Fever, Diphtheria and Scarlet Fever. Bringing these up to date, I append the rates for each year from 1889, when I first summarised the Reports of the District Medical Officers. One fact stands out pre-eminent, namely, that the death-rate from Typhoid Fever is equal to the lowest ever recorded, and below every year except one, namely 1903. The death-rate from Diphtheria is below that of last year, while the death-rate from Scarlet Fever while less than half that of any of the last four years, is practically as low as has ever been recorded.

	Typhoid Fever.	Diphtheria.	Scarlet Fever.
1889.	0·12	0·12	0·10
1890.	0·07	0·07	0·13
1891.	0·13	0·08	0·20
1892.	0·10	0·08	0·07
1893.	0·19	0·12	0·05
1894.	0·05	0·08	0·05
1895.	0·06	0·19	0·09
1896.	0·11	0·25	0·18
1897.	0·09	0·11	0·12
1898.	0·13	0·10	0·07
1899.	0·25	0·15	0·08
1900.	0·22	0·14	0·04
1901.	0·13	0·16	0·11
1902.	0·09	0·12	0·15
1903.	0·04	0·11	0·12
1904.	0·07	0·18	0·10
1905.	0·04	0·14	0·05

## CONCLUSION.

116. Everyone reading this Report and the summaries, must be struck by the fact that in nearly every case, improvement is shown on previous records, and that an immense amount of work has been done in the County for the amelioration of conditions now shown by science to be inimical to good health. The record of work done by the County Staff, must, I am sure, be satisfactory, and even if there were nothing else to record but the improvement in the condition of our Rivers, and the extension of our means of Isolation, none could justly say that the work accomplished was not of high Sanitary value, but looking at the other developments, and the results due to them, I believe there is ample evidence indicating that an immense amount of good is being done by the administration of the County Council. I can unhesitatingly say, from a Sanitary point of view, that manifest strides have been made, and that not only is life subject to less risk from outbreaks of disease than formerly, but that conditions of existence have been improved, and that the surroundings of the dwellers are such, that in many instances they can live better and happier lives than was possible under old conditions.

117. My thanks are due to the District Councils, and to all their officers, particularly the Medical Officers of Health and Inspectors of Nuisances, for the kindness and courtesy I have received at their hands. There is at present a feeling animating all those engaged in Sanitary work in the County, that the best results can only be obtained by a harmonious working, which alone can properly serve the interests of the County as a whole, as well as the constituent districts.

I have the honour to remain,

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOSTOCK HILL, M.Sc., M.D., D.P.H., Camb.

County Medical Officer of Health.



# SUMMARY OF ANNUAL REPORTS OF THE DISTRICT MEDICAL OFFICERS OF HEALTH.

## URBAN DISTRICTS.

### ASTON MANOR.

118. Mr. F. H. MAY is able to report even more satisfactory statistics than in the previous year, which he then described as "one of the healthiest experienced by this Borough, since notification of Infectious Diseases came into force." He records the death-rate of 14·1 per thousand of the population, which is not only 1·7 per thousand lower than in 1904, but 1·9 per thousand lower than the average of the ten previous years. He also reports that the number of cases of Infectious Diseases notified, has been the lowest ever recorded; only one case of imported Smallpox occurred, while Measles was the only disease of the type which causes any anxiety, and necessitated the closure of several Infant Departments of Schools.
119. After the preliminary paragraph, Mr. MAY divides the Report into several sections, and first of all referring to population, he shows that in all probability, the estimate of the Registrar General is too high, owing to the fact that practically the whole district has now been built upon, and there is not room for the average increase calculated according to the method of the Registrar General. He estimates the population to be 80,000, as against 81,320 estimated by the Registrar General.
120. Dealing with the births, he again shows a marked fall in the rate, and as he says, it compares very unfavourably with the Registrar General's return for England and Wales, which was 28·2 for the 76 great towns, while it was only 26·1 in Aston Manor, being 3·0 below that of 1904. When we remember that there has been a continuous decline from 1874, when the figure was 44·0 per thousand, to 26·1 in the year under review, we see what a great deficiency of young children there is at the present time. Mr. MAY says, "The decline in Aston Manor is remarkable. This cannot altogether be accounted for during all these years by the want of prosperity among the poorer classes of the population (who always contribute the greater portion of births) or by the impossibility of the ingress of young people during the procreative period of life (15 to 45 years) owing to the Borough being practically built upon; but, as I stated in my Annual Report for 1903, is referable to other causes." Mr. MAY introduces a table, showing how the decreasing birth-rate has altered the age distribution of the population in the last twenty years, and shows that at all ages under 15 years there has been a marked falling off in the number of people living.
121. Referring to the lessened death-rate, previously mentioned, Mr. MAY considers that it was partly due to the reduced mortality from infantile Diarrhoea and Whooping Cough, but he believes that the improved sanitary condition of the town is no doubt a considerable factor in its reduction.
122. As regards Zymotic Diseases, Mr. MAY records only 168 deaths as due to the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, compared with an average of 255 in the previous ten years. The rate he estimates as 2 per thousand, as compared with 3·2 for the ten years. Though there is a marked and very satisfactory improvement here, still the figure is above that of the 76 large towns of England and Wales, which was 1·8.
123. The notification of Diseases under the Act has been very satisfactory. As I have previously stated, Measles was epidemic in the early part of the year, and caused 30 deaths. All deaths from Measles were in children under 5 years with one exception, and this exception was only aged 6 years. Referring to Measles and Whooping Cough particularly, Mr. MAY records that by an arrangement with the Attendance Officers of the Education Committee, he is supplied with weekly returns of absentees from all Public Elementary Schools of the Borough; from which he is able to judge the prevalence of these diseases and the locality affected, and to take such steps as are possible to try and prevent their spread. He also records that he recommended the closure for Measles of six Infant departments for a period of three weeks, and says he was pleased to report "that upon re-opening the departments the weekly returns of infectious disease showed that the incidence of Measles in them had almost entirely disappeared, and in some no other cases were reported."
124. Speaking of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup—which Mr. MAY quite rightly in my opinion groups together—he records 62 cases, with 10 deaths as having occurred, and says as the result of his enquiries and experience, that although there does not appear to be a decline compared with the previous year, he is of opinion that the apparent increase is somewhat of a fallacy, and that the number of true cases is only slightly increased, though the type of disease was more malignant.

125. Scarlet Fever he describes as epidemic throughout the year, though the diminution in the number of cases notified which was a marked feature of 1904 has been maintained. The number of cases notified was 164, and this is the lowest for six years, and no less than 168 below the average of the previous ten years. He gives prominence to an account of a local outbreak of Scarlet Fever which occurred in August, in Priory Road, and explains the difficulties he had in securing efficient isolation at the outset, and although at first the disease seemed inclined to spread, by the isolation finally secured, the danger was averted. He records that 77 % of the notified cases were isolated in hospital, which is the highest per centage hitherto recorded.
126. He records the notification of one case of imported Smallpox which was isolated in hospital, and referring to this says : " Such cases imported into a densely populated town like Aston Manor would have been more dangerous centres of infection had not your authority been well prepared with a special hospital for their immediate isolation and treatment, and although the upkeep of an empty Smallpox Hospital is a considerable item of expense to the town, it is a necessity and a great safeguard to the community."
127. Mr. MAY refers to the mortality from Phthisis and other Tuberculous Diseases and shows that no less than 89 deaths were due to Phthisis during 1905. He also gives a Table with the death-rate from Phthisis during the last ten years, from which it would appear that though slightly lower than during the last two years, the death-rate from Consumption still remains much about the same. He records what I consider a very important fact, viz. : that it is the custom to disinfect houses, bedding, etc., after death, or removal of a patient with Tubercular Disease.
128. Referring to Zymotic Diarrhœa, which caused 88 deaths during the year, Mr. MAY has much to say of interest and importance, and he mentions how important it is to protect food from the Bacteria latent in the soil around dwellings, which as stated in previous Reports, survive cold weather, and become active and air-borne after long periods of hot dry weather, and gain entrance as infected dust into unprotected milk and food stuffs. He says " It may be opportune to again mention briefly some of the measures which might be taken to prevent or minimise the causes of this disease, such as the paving and cleaning of areas round dwelling houses, the abolition of the privy and midden system where flies are bred and live, which are deadly germ carriers ; the covering of milk and food ; the use of the boat-shaped feeding bottle ; frequent cleansing of homes with soap and water ; burning of domestic vegetable and animal matter ; the removal of domestic dirt ; boiling of milk ; and in the summer months the frequent watering of the roads."
129. One of the most satisfactory features of the Report, is the record of the number of Typhoid Fever cases in 1905. This was only 35, compared with an average of 95 in the previous ten years. This is the lowest number of Typhoid Fever cases notified in any year since 1891, when notification came into force. Mr. MAY again refers to what he has said about the evils of the privy and midden system as a medium of retaining and conveying the infection of Typhoid Fever, particularly in a thickly populated area like Aston Manor, and he quotes the work which has been done in improving the sanitary conditions.
130. Referring to the Sanitary state of the district, Mr. MAY records a very important appointment during the year, namely that of a Lady Health Visitor. This I consider a great acquisition, and one which will be productive of the highest benefit to such a district as Aston Manor.
131. Mr. MAY records the work that has been done in condemning certain houses as unfit for habitation, and gives photographs in the Report, of houses which have been closed during the year.
132. The Report also contains details of the work done under the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order, offensive trades, the inspection of meat, &c., and also deals with the work done under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901.
133. The last portion of the Report is devoted to the question of Hospital accommodation, and Mr. MAY calls attention to the improvements effected in Hospital administration, and he also says : " I hope shortly to see built a small discharge block of three or four rooms, viz. : one undressing room, into which patients from the wards can leave their infected clothing, and enter a central bath room, bathe and disinfect themselves, and then pass on to a dressing room and dress in pure clothes, and if a waiting room be annexed, they can be received by their friends, and from there taken home." He also records that he has been able owing to the greater space at his command—due to the lessened prevalence of Scarlet Fever—more easily to segregate cases, that is, to separate the more acute from the milder cases, and the complicated from the acute and convalescent, thereby keeping the convalescent free from possible re-infection from acute cases, or those with infective lesions such as Otorrhœa and Rhinorrhœa, etc."



134. I can again heartily congratulate this large Borough—by far the largest district in the County—and its Sanitary Staff on the excellent quality of the work done during the year, while it must be a matter of great congratulation to the Health Committee and the Town Council, that the records given are of such a satisfactory nature.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
81,320	26·1	14·1	2·0	149

## BULKINGTON.

135. Mr. PEACOCK records a much reduced birth-rate in 1905, compared with the previous year, while the death-rate is 2·4 more than in 1904.
136. The rate of Infant Mortality to registered births was also somewhat high and has risen from 112 in the previous year to 145.
137. The Zymotic death-rate has been reduced nearly one half.
138. Mr. PEACOCK records that 12 cases of Infectious Disease were notified, viz. : Erysipelas 7, Scarlet Fever 1, Diphtheria 2, Membranous Croup 1, and Smallpox 1. This latter patient, he says, “contracted the Disease at Chapel End, a case having occurred in the house in which he lodged. He was at once removed to Nuneaton Urban Council’s Isolation Hospital, and no other case occurred.”
139. The Report also states that the Factories and Workshops and out-workers’ houses in the district have been visited from time to time, and have been found satisfactory.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,607	29·8	18·0	1·8	145

## ERDINGTON.

140. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL is again enabled to report a further improvement in the health of this large and rapidly growing district. In 1904 the death-rate was one of the lowest in the County, and in 1905 there has been a further marked improvement, so that the death-rate has reached the lowest figure ever known. As in nearly all the other districts of the County, he has to record a falling birth-rate, the one for 1905 being the lowest in the last ten years. Referring to Infant Mortality, he shows that this has been reduced in 1905 and says : “This is a much more satisfactory record than I have had to chronicle in past years. It will be seen that there was but little mortality from Diarrhoea, a disease which often takes too large a toll of infant life in the Erdington district.” He further says : “In connection with this subject, I can point out, as I have done before, that the bulk of the mortality is due to causes outside the control of the Sanitary Authorities, but I hope that the new departure of the County Council, namely, the appointment of Women Health Visitors, calling, as they do, at the houses of the poor, and imparting to mothers on the spot, information on the Feeding of Infants and Household Management, will have an appreciable effect in raising the tone of life, and diminishing thereby the loss of life in the very young, due as it is to a very large extent, to ignorance of the physiological principles on which such life depends.”
141. As regards Zymotic Disease, the Report shows that there has been not only a continued, but an increased healthiness in the district.
142. One case of Smallpox was notified, and was shown to be imported from Woolwich, in the person of a soldier’s wife.
143. The Report further shows that not a single death occurred from Scarlet Fever. Only 53 cases were notified, 35 of which belonged to the district proper.

Diphtheria was also less prevalent than it has been of late years, and only 3 deaths had occurred, 22 cases were notified, compared with 6 deaths and 48 cases in the previous year. The Report says: "As of late years, some of the cases were of so mild a type that the patients were out and about in a few days. I visited the houses where the cases occurred, and have done everything I could to discover the cause of the disease. In all cases the question of milk supply has been carefully looked into. It is a curious fact that a large number of the cases have occurred in new houses, where not only was the sanitation believed to be good, but where on testing the drains no faults could be discovered."

144. Referring to Typhoid Fever, Dr. BOSTOCK HILL shows that only one death was registered, and ten cases recorded in the district proper. He further says, "I visited all these as they occurred, and in some instances have no hesitation in expressing the opinion that the cases were not real Typhoid Fever. In one instance I had a consultation with the Medical Practitioner, and came very definitely to the conclusion that the disease from which the patient was suffering was Pneumonia, and not Typhoid Fever. It is my opinion, therefore, that good as our record is as regards the prevalence of this filth disease, as a matter of fact it is even better than it appears, and I believe that with the exception of about two or three cases, all the others were contracted outside the district (in one instance from abroad), so that the district has been practically free from Typhoid Fever. In one instance it is probable that shell-fish were associated with the disease, as the patient had been partaking of this food within the incubation period of the fever, and no other cause could be found."

145. Phthisis was responsible for 16 deaths, the same number as in the previous year, and referring to this the Medical Officer of Health says, "In the District proper, though the mortality is high, yet compared with other places it is not unsatisfactory, seven per cent of the deaths only being due to Phthisis. I must again however, call attention to the fact that more than half the mortality, namely 9 of the 16 deaths, occurred in Short Heath Ward. This is exactly the same as was noticed last year, and points to the fact that overcrowding in houses, and poverty and its consequent deficiency of food, are largely associated with mortality from Consumption."

146. "In all cases where deaths have been notified, the Inspector has offered disinfection of house, bedding, clothing, etc., and in nearly every instance has this been accepted. I attach importance to this, as I believe it offers a considerable amount of security against infection should new comers enter the house immediately after the death has taken place."

147. Cancer showed an increased fatality, 12 deaths being registered from it, compared with 8 in the previous year, though there is a lessened mortality compared with the years of 1901, 1902 or 1903, while the population has increased in that time upwards of 33 per cent.

148. As regards General Sanitation the Report records what was done in the way of water supply, the regulation of offensive trades, the closing and disinfection of Schools, while information is given as to inspection of Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops, Factories and Workshops.

149. Vaccination is also dealt with, and in connection with this it is pointed out that out of nearly 600 births, only 8 cases were unaccounted for. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL says, "There can be little doubt that as long as this rate of primary Vaccination exists, there will be comparative immunity from serious Smallpox, particularly among children and young adults."

150. In conclusion, he says, "For several years past I have been able to congratulate you as the Authority, and the Ratepayers of the district, on the good record shown in my Annual Report. This year I can only repeat and extend the congratulation, for while the death-rate is as low as it has ever been, the Zymotic death-rate is the lowest recorded for a period of ten years. We have been practically free from all disease associated with serious sanitary defects, and although we have a rapidly increasing population, and an increase in the number of people in our area, yet, thanks to the enlightened policy which you have continuously carried out, our health statistics show a continued improvement."

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
22,425	24.1	9.85	0.57	126



## KENILWORTH.

151. Dr. WILSON says, taking into consideration the low total death-rate, the exceedingly low rate of Infant mortality and Zymotic death-rate, as well as the marked immunity from Infectious illness, the general health of the town has continued to be very satisfactory during the whole year.
152. Among the causes of death, 1 was attributed to Typhoid Fever, 1 to Diarrhoea, 2 to Consumption, 15 to other forms of lung disease, 9 to heart disease, and 11 to Cancer. Referring to this, Dr. WILSON says :—  
“The large number of deaths due to Cancer does not imply any local significance, inasmuch as only 3 deaths from the disease were recorded during the previous year.”
153. There was only 1 case of Scarlet Fever notified and 4 cases of Diphtheria. All the latter were removed to the Heathcote Isolation Hospital.
154. Concerning works of a public nature, he says, “I may refer to the new sewage outfall works, which are well in hand; the extension of the sewerage system to Whitemoor, which has been completed, and the flushing of the sewers, which as hitherto, has received regular and systematic attention. Public scavenging has been well attended to, and is steadily becoming less offensive by the continued conversion of midden closets into water closets, as many as 78 ash-pit middens having been converted into water closets during the year.”
155. Workshops, work-places and bake-houses have been regularly inspected, as have the slaughter houses, dairies, cow-sheds and milk shops.
156. The Report also records that in order to more efficiently enforce the provisions of the Dairies, Cow-sheds and Milk-shops Order, the model regulations issued by the Local Government Board have been adopted and approved by the Board, and came into force on January 1st, this year.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
4,720	24·3	13·2	·42	52

## LEAMINGTON.

157. Dr. BROWNE in his Report states, “1905, from a sanitary point of view, has been the most satisfactory year since I became your Health Officer, and I hope that the facts and figures brought to your notice will serve to show what means have been adopted by the Health Department to improve the sanitation of the Borough, and preserve the well-being of the inhabitants.”
158. Dr. BROWNE shows that the Birth-rate, though slightly higher than the previous year is below the average for the past ten years. The Death-rate is fractionally lower than in the preceding year. Mortality under 5 years shows a marked increase on the previous year, owing as Dr. BROWNE says, to the ravages of bronchitis and pneumonia, especially during the first and last quarters, when the conditions were those of extreme cold and damp. The Infantile death-rate shows a considerable reduction on the previous year, and a marked reduction on the previous ten years. It is recorded that 36 of the children who died under 5 years were insured. For a town like Leamington I consider the death-rate from pulmonary tuberculosis somewhat high, the figure for last year being 0·88.
159. Although the death-rate from Zymotic disease was double last year's figures, it is still very low, namely 0·36.
160. No case of Smallpox occurred, and Scarlet Fever was but very little prevalent. Measles was prevalent in January and again in May and June. Whooping Cough was the most serious disease as regards mortality, causing as it did, 5 deaths in the first and second quarters of the year. Eleven cases of Diphtheria—of which 3 were imported—and six cases of Typhoid Fever—of which 3 were imported—were notified.
161. Dr. BROWNE records that under the voluntary notification of Consumption, only one case was so reported to him. Referring to this, he says, “It seems that individuals have a great objection to have the fact notified that Tuberculosis exists in the family. Hence it is that so few cases are reported to me, although every care is taken in the Health Department to keep secret such information. In several instances when application was made by your Inspector to carry out disinfection after death, permission to enter the premises was refused.” Premises appear to have been disinfected in only four cases after death.

162. Referring to works of a sanitary nature Dr. BROWNE says sewer-flushing was industriously carried out.
163. Quarterly analyses of the Borough water supply showed that normal purity was maintained. The average consumption per head was 24·1 gallons daily.
164. Slaughter-houses were kept in as good sanitary condition as was possible in the circumstances, and no complaints were made, but Dr. BROWNE says, "I must repeat, as I have done for years, I shall not be satisfied until a proper abattoir has been established in the Borough, as at present we are very unprotected from the sale of unsound meat."
165. Referring to the work of the Health Visitor, Dr. BROWNE says, "In September, Miss Fox, a Lady Health Visitor, sent us by the County Council, worked most zealously in the poorer portions of the Borough, instructing mothers as to cleansing of houses, feeding and clothing of children, the ventilation of rooms, and domestic cleanliness. I have every reason to believe that such visits will bear rich fruit, and I hope we may look for the return of them next year.
166. Appended to the Report are the usual tables of a valuable kind, and the meteorological conditions observed in the Borough.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
27,100	19·4	14·2	0·36	102·6

## NUNEATON AND CHILVERS COTON.

167. Mr. PEACOCK records reduced Birth and Death rates for this large Urban District. The falling off in the Birth-rate is very considerable, viz. : from 36·3 to 32·8. The Death-rate is 2·3 lower, while the infant mortality also shows a considerable reduction. The most important event of the year, however, from the Sanitary point of view, was the further invasion of this district by Smallpox. During the year there were two separate epidemics, the one beginning on January 2nd, and extending to June 5th, chiefly in the Stockingford district, while the second began on August 14th and lasted to October 23rd. In the first there were 53 cases, of which 40 (all children under 13 years of age) were unvaccinated. It is of interest to record that only one death occurred, showing that the attack was of a very mild type, as it has been generally in the country of late. All the cases but two were removed to Hospital, but the two referred to, were practically well when discovered. In the second outbreak there were 80 cases altogether reported, and of these, 67 were unvaccinated. This epidemic was also very mild as only two cases ended fatally. Seventy-seven were removed to the Isolation Hospital. Mr. PEACOCK reports that this outbreak was traced to a school-boy who attended the Abbey Green Schools on the 1st and 3rd of August, and 19 cases were directly traceable to this first case, which had failed to be correctly diagnosed. From these 19 cases all the others were traceable to direct contact, due to indiscriminate mixing up and visiting of healthy people to infected areas. Mr. PEACOCK refers to the question of aerial transmission and expresses the opinion that this cause of spread is greatly exaggerated.
168. Scarlet Fever was less prevalent than in the preceding year, and appears to have been of a very mild type, as out of 126 cases notified, only two proved fatal.
169. Diphtheria also showed a marked improvement as regards its figures, only 29 cases and 9 deaths having been notified. Mr. PEACOCK says, "In most cases no definite cause could be traced." The disease appears to have been somewhat virulent looking at the proportion of deaths.
170. Measles seems to have been rather prevalent, as it caused 11 deaths, compared with 3 in the previous year, while Diarrhoea, as one might have expected from climatic conditions, was less fatal, causing 14 deaths as against 30 in 1904.
171. The most satisfactory feature in the Report, was the almost complete absence of Typhoid Fever. Only three cases were recorded, and one of these is stated to have been due to bad water.
172. The Report refers to the acquisition of a site for a joint Smallpox Hospital for the Nuneaton Urban and Rural, Bulkington Urban, and Folshill and Atherstone Rural Sanitary Authorities.



173. Referring to Bacteriological Examinations, Mr. PEACOCK states that comparatively little use has been made of the facilities afforded by the County Council to Medical Practitioners of the District. Considering that the means thus provided afford confirmatory aids to their diagnosis in certain instances, both in the case of Typhoid Fever and Diphtheria, this, I think, is very unfortunate.
174. Referring to Sewerage and Drainage, Mr. PEACOCK says, "I have before advised that Coton Heath End should be sewered at an early date, as there are two large schools in the centre of that locality, and near the schools a large number of old and new houses, besides, buildings will so be erected at the Stockingford end of the lane. This work is now in hand."
175. He also reports that Slaughter-houses, Dairies, Cow-sheds, Bakehouses and Canal Boats have been periodically inspected, and generally found satisfactory. The work done under the Factory and Workshops Act, 1901, is referred to and he says, generally speaking, little was found to complain of.
176. Referring to the removal of ashpit refuse, he says, "The objectionable practice of depositing refuse from dry ash places on the roadway for removal, has been abolished. The refuse is now carried in baskets and emptied direct into carts, and afterwards burnt at the Council's Destructor." He states, however, that the contents of ashpits and privies are still deposited on the roadway, though the surface of the roadway is thoroughly washed and disinfected after the removal of the deposit by the Council's workmen.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births
29,709	32·8	12·7	1·7	115

## RUGBY.

177. Dr. WILSON, at the outset of his Report, calls attention to the question of the population of this rapidly increasing district, and he points out that though in the Census of 1891 the population was only 11,262, and at the Census of 1901, 16,830, yet at the present time, he has reason to believe, from an enumeration of the inhabited houses, that the population would be correctly expressed as 20,430, and that he estimated the various rates on this population.
178. He reports very satisfactorily on the health of the district, the death-rate being the lowest he has ever had to record. The infant mortality rate was also very satisfactory.
179. Among causes of death, 6 were attributed to Measles, 1 to Scarlet Fever, 1 to Diphtheria, 2 to Diarrhoea, 11 to Consumption, and 16 to Cancer. Although 6 deaths occurred from Measles, Dr. WILSON says there was no serious prevalence of the disease necessitating the closure of any of the elementary schools.
180. There was no death recorded as due to Typhoid Fever, and what is still more satisfactory, there was no case of this disease notified during the year. Although there was only 1 death from Scarlet Fever, 98 cases were notified, showing that the disease was very mild in type, while the same remark applies to Diphtheria, as only 1 death occurred. Thirty-eight cases were recorded and the mortality of Diphtheria is generally comparatively high compared with the infectious diseases of childhood, which proves that the cases were all of a very mild type.
181. Referring to works of a sanitary nature, Dr. WILSON says, "During the year a Joint Isolation Hospital has been constituted under a Provisional Order issued by the Local Government Board, but of course some considerable time must elapse before the hospital itself is constructed. But apart from any benefits which may be derivable from hospital isolation, which will no doubt be of very considerable advantage for the reception of exceptional cases, experience has all along shown that with ordinary home isolation, and other precautionary measures, the spread of such diseases as Scarlet Fever or Diphtheria can be kept in check so far as the general public is concerned."
182. He also reports that a new refuse destructor was finished and set to work in September, new sewers have been constructed on the Naseby and Glebe Estates, and the important main outfall sewer along Wood Street is nearing completion. Sewers throughout the town have been kept well flushed during the year and several new ventilating shafts have been constructed.

183. Referring to the water supply, he says both the clear water tanks have been covered, and several other improvements at the Avon Works have been carried out. He further says, "And here I would repeat the assurance, which I have given in previous Reports, that while, in spite of every attention to filtration, the appearance of the water in times of heavy rainfall may appear not to be so clear as at other times, no suspicion need attach to the wholesomeness of the supply. This is evidenced by the fact that for a great many years past cases of Typhoid Fever have been exceedingly rare, and that during last year not a single case of the disease was notified. I would, however, again point out that if the old reservoir were cleaned out and deepened, the increased storage which would thus be provided for sedimentation would greatly improve the appearance of the water in times of heavy rainfall."

184. He reports sanitary inspection as well carried out, that the few slaughter-houses in the town, as well as the public slaughter-houses, and also all buildings coming under the Factory and Workshops Act, such as factories, workshops and bakehouses, have been duly inspected, and the details of all this inspection are set out in the report of the Inspector, accompanying his own report.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
20,430	21·5	10·0	0·49	81

#### STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

185. Dr. THOMSON reports that the statistics for the year must be considered satisfactory, as the general mortality and the mortality among infants is below the average of the preceding ten years.

186. The number of cases of Infectious disease notified has been as follows :—Scarlet Fever 27, Diphtheria 3, Erysipelas 6, and Puerperal Fever 1. Dr. THOMSON says, "Throughout the year Scarlet Fever tended to break out in Shottery, but never gained a complete foothold. One of the cases of Diphtheria notified was clearly imported in a patient sent to Stratford Nursing Home, from Banbury. The single case of Puerperal Fever notified was sent into the Union Infirmary from the country."

187. Referring to Sewerage and Drainage, he says the new works now in course of completion, must undoubtedly prove beneficial to the general health of the town, and add materially to the comfort of those living in the proximity of the present Sewage Farm.

188. Speaking of the water supply, he says, "The variations in the quality of the water supplied from the mains during the past year cannot be considered satisfactory from a hygienic point of view, and it is much to be hoped that it will be a long time before it will be again necessary to supplement the Reservoir water by pumping from the Warwick Road Well. From an analysis which I made when the water supplied was a mixture of water from the Warwick Road Well and the Brewery Artesian Well it was shown that the water is a pure one as regards freedom from organic pollution, but extraordinarily hard from the presence of lime salts."

189. Under the report on Dairies and Cow-sheds, Dr. THOMSON says, "The bulk of the milk sent to the town is from satisfactory sources. I would like to see a systematic analysis of milk supplies carried out by the County Authorities to a greater extent than at present, for in dealing with our milk supplies we have in hand what is, or ought to be, the main nourishment of the infant life of the country, when the minority of infants who are brought up on breast-milk is excluded."

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births
8,310	20·1	15·6	·6	118

#### SUTTON COLDFIELD.

190. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL is able to report a record Death-rate and also a record rate of Infant Mortality, while the Zymotic death-rate is also low.

191. He notes that the population of the Borough is increasing at a somewhat rapid rate, and estimates that the increase on the previous year was no less than 970.

192. Referring to the Birth-rate, he says it is the lowest since the year 1898, and is not only below the average of the country, but below also that of the Urban and Rural Districts of the County of Warwick.



193. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL points out that the Infant Mortality—which has always been fairly satisfactory in this Borough—has fallen during the year to 73 per thousand births, a figure rarely attained and therefore highly satisfactory.
194. He points out too, that upwards of forty per cent of the deaths occurred in persons 65 years of age and upwards.
195. With reference to death from Zymotic diseases, he reports that only 12 were registered, and of these, 6, or one half, were due to Whooping Cough in infants.
196. There was no case of Smallpox.
197. There were 40 cases of Scarlet Fever, not one of which proved fatal.
198. Diphtheria too has been much less prevalent in the Borough—less than half the number of cases having been notified than in 1904; while of Typhoid Fever only two cases were noted, one of which was an imported case.
199. The mortality from Consumption was slightly lower than in the preceding year. The percentage of deaths from this disease, to total deaths, being 6, which is very satisfactory. He also calls attention to what is a regular procedure in this Borough, namely the disinfection of houses, bedding and clothing, after a patient's death is registered.
200. Cancer has also caused a diminished mortality, the number of deaths being 12 in 1905, as compared with 17 in 1904.
201. Referring to Isolation, he says, "Never of late years has it been necessary to use the Isolation Hospital so little as during 1905. Only 19 cases were removed there, compared with 48, 31 and 44 in the three previous years."
202. The report gives details of the work of Sewerage and Sewage disposal, of Scavenging, and calls attention to the importance of insisting on proper flushing cisterns to every water closet. Referring to this, he says, "My experience of these 'waterless water closets,' is that they are constantly productive of nuisance, frequently becoming stopped up, are always in use more or less dirty, and therefore insanitary; besides, the deficiency of flushing from which they suffer tends also to an uncleanly condition of the excrement pipe or drain, and from this point of view again, I consider it important that steps should be taken to prevent the continued existence of what I consider to be a serious nuisance."
203. The Report further points out that the Slaughter-houses have been well looked after and kept in good order. There had been no overcrowding, while Dairies and Cow-sheds had been regularly inspected.
204. A full record of Meteorological Observations, taken at the Park Lodge and the Council House respectively, are referred to by Dr. BOSTOCK HILL as being very valuable, as giving the results of the temperature, rainfall, etc., in the Northern portion of the County.
205. Vaccination is shown to be satisfactorily performed, there being very few cases escaping the operation.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
18,491	19·90	9·19	·64	73

## WARWICK.

206. Dr. WILSON's Report states that, "Taken altogether, it will be seen that the vital statistics of the year present very gratifying features. For not only is the net general Death-rate exceedingly low, and the lowest recorded, but the rate of Infant Mortality is also low, and considerably below the comparatively low average rate of the previous ten years; while the fact that there was only one death from Infectious illness during the year, that there were no deaths from Diarrhoea, and that not a single case of Typhoid or Enteric Fever was notified, is the best evidence alike of the results of sound sanitation, and of the efforts which are being made to control preventable disease. But the whole of the returns have been so exceptionally satisfactory during the past two years, that it would be unreasonable to expect a continuation of them without some variation."

207. Among the causes of death, 1 was attributed to Diphtheria, 9 to Consumption, 35 to other forms of Lung disease, 23 to Heart disease, 11 to Cancer, and 2 to Injuries. The only death recorded as due to any kind of Fever or Infectious disease was one from Diphtheria at Bridge End, the cause being doubtful. The total number of cases of Infectious disease notified under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act amounted to 73, compared with 63 during the previous year. One of these was from Smallpox, 8 from Diphtheria, 28 of Scarlet Fever, 1 of Continued Fever, and 35 of Erysipelas. Referring to the Smallpox case, Dr. WILSON says: "The single case of Smallpox occurred in Parkes Street in May, but apart from the fact that cases of the disease had for some time previously been cropping up in Birmingham and neighbourhood, the precise source of infection could not be traced. After I had seen the patient, with the Medical Attendant, he was promptly removed to the Joint Smallpox Hospital, and his wife and family were re-vaccinated and kept under quarantine for three weeks, so that in consequence of these and other precautionary measures which were taken, there was fortunately no further spread." The other cases of disease were all comparatively mild and scattered and require no comment. Towards the close of the year Whooping Cough became somewhat prevalent among the younger children attending the Coten End and National Schools, and the Infant departments of these Schools were closed for a time.
208. Dr. WILSON refers to the sinking of the new public well at Woodloes, and the laying of the main through which the water is pumped into the Haseley supply main, and congratulates the Borough on the improved water supply now to be obtained.
209. He also reports, "that after considerable delay, an order for demolition was obtained to deal with the remaining houses in the Saltisford which were left standing, after being closed under the provisions of the Housing of the Working Classes Act, and these have now been practically cleared away."
210. The Report also deals with the routine work in connection with Cowsheds, Dairies, Milkshops, Bake-houses and Slaughter-houses, and these are reported to be kept in fair sanitary condition.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
12,230	23·2	12·2	·08	99

### RURAL DISTRICTS.

#### ALCESTER.

211. Mr. BROWNE considers that the population of this District is remaining stationary and estimates it to be the same as was found at the census in 1901. He reports a fewer number of births, as in nearly all districts of the County, while the death-rate has been reduced below the average of the previous 10 years.
212. As regards Zymotic Disease, the Report is very satisfactory—only one death, and this due to Diarrhoea, having been caused by such disease.
213. The Infant Mortality rate is also satisfactory, being below the average of the last 10 years.
214. Only 42 cases of Infectious Disease were notified during the year, namely: Scarlet Fever 21, Diphtheria 15, Membranous Croup 1, Typhoid Fever 1, and Erysipelas 4. All the cases of Scarlet Fever were removed to the Isolation Hospital, and in only two instances was there more than one member of a family affected, although as Mr. BROWNE says, "the majority of cases occurred in houses where there were several children with none too good accommodation, thereby emphasising what I have stated in previous Reports, viz.: the value of early removal of the cases to an Isolation Hospital as a means of preventing the spread of the disease."
215. Though Diphtheria and Membranous Croup appear to have been somewhat prevalent judging by the number of cases, the type of disease was very mild, as there was no mortality from it. Referring to this Mr. BROWNE says: "Bacteriological examinations of swabs from suspected cases of Diphtheria have been made by the County Bacteriologist in thirty-eight cases during the year. The result of the examination is a great help in a number of instances in the diagnosis of the disease in mild and doubtful cases."
216. The district was free from Typhoid Fever, only 1 case occurring and this being an imported one.



217. Referring to Consumption, Mr. BROWNE records that 12 deaths were registered, and he says: "I shall be glad when this disease is notified as one of the Infectious diseases under the Act, as no doubt much can be done to prevent the spread of the disease. I advised you to adopt the recommendation of the County Medical Officer with regard to disinfection of houses where deaths have occurred from this disease, and you decided to do so; I accordingly requested the Registrars to advise me immediately on registration of such deaths and I instructed your Inspector to order and superintend the cleansing and disinfection of the premises and clothes; this he has carried out in five cases, the number that have been notified by the Registrars."
218. Referring to County Council Health Visitors, Mr. BROWNE says: "Miss Swallow, one of the County Health Visitors, was stationed in the district during part of the year, working chiefly in Alcester and Studley. I have seen good results from her advice and instructions in cleanliness and infant feeding."
219. Mr. BROWNE records improvement in the water supply to Studley, and says that the public supply has been laid on to 95 more houses at Alcester. He says the supply was curtailed for part of the day and during the night for part of the summer, a proceeding which appears to be inevitable during the dry months.
220. He reports that the Sewage Works at Alcester have been well managed and the sewers flushed regularly. There has been a further extension of the sewer at Studley for 120 yards on the Alcester Road. Scavenging appears to have been well carried out on the whole, in Alcester and Studley under the supervision of your Inspector, and at Bidford and Ipsley by contract.
221. Referring to house accommodation and overcrowding, Mr. BROWNE records that two houses at Bidford have been closed as unfit for habitation. He says: "The provision of better house accommodation for the working classes with families is a difficult matter to deal with. As I have remarked in previous Reports, there are a number of houses with a small living room and only two bedrooms. We have in some instances prevailed on the tenant to take two houses, but this is not often done."
222. The Report gives full details of the work done under the Factories and Workshops Act, 1901, as well as the general inspection of the district, including Bakehouses, Slaughterhouses, Lodging houses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops.
223. On the whole too, the district appears to be well vaccinated, as 207 children out of the 256 born, were vaccinated, and 19 obtained certificates of conscientious objection.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
11,400	22·8	13·68	·087	92·3

## ATHERSTONE.

224. Mr. MEARS records a Birth-rate fractionally lower than in the preceding year, though still a good one for a district, and considerable above the average of England and Wales. The Death-rate is very satisfactory, and as he says, the lowest he has ever been able to record.
225. The year has been on the whole a satisfactory one from the point of view of the prevalence of Infectious Disease, only 144 cases having been notified, compared with 207 in the previous year, while the total of 1905 was largely increased by a special epidemic of Smallpox to which he refers. Altogether, 61 cases of Smallpox were reported to the Sanitary Authority, and of these 58 were removed to the Isolation Hospital at Mancetter, and one to the Nuneaton Isolation Hospital. One was convalescent when discovered. This outbreak of Smallpox occurred principally in the Parishes of Hartshill and Ansley, and was Mr. MEARS says the cause of considerable anxiety and expense during the year. He refers the origin of the epidemic to a few very mild cases imported at Chapel End, on the outskirts of the District, which were believed to be Chicken-pox. Of the 61 cases, no less than 57 were in Hartshill, Chapel End and Ansley. One or two points are worthy of record about it. The most remarkable feature was the extraordinary mildness of the type of the disease, as no death occurred, and Mr. MEARS says only some four or five cases afforded him any anxiety. The cases were so modified, that in order to be quite sure of the correctness of the diagnosis, Dr. Farrar, one of the Inspectors of the Local Government Board, Dr. McCrindle of Birmingham, and myself, all saw the majority of the cases, and had no doubt that they were really Smallpox. The other remarkable point in connection with it is that not a single one of the 61 cases had been re-vaccinated, while probably very few had been vaccinated at all, as only five had vaccination marks which could

be identified. With the consent of the Local Government Board, a special Vaccination Station was opened at Hartshill School, where for some weeks Mr. MEARS attended in the evening, and vaccinated and re-vaccinated a large number of children and adults.

226. Only 16 cases of Typhoid Fever occurred, of which only one proved fatal, and what is even more remarkable, only one case of Diphtheria was notified, although this proved fatal. Scarlet Fever was but slightly prevalent, though the mortality was somewhat high.

227. Referring to works of a general nature, Mr. MEARS says, "In my last Report I said I must point out that under the new Midwives Act, which comes into force on April 1st, it will be the duty of the District Council to provide means for disinfecting the clothing of infected Midwives. This can of course be done by providing at the new Isolation Hospital at Grendon, proper means for disinfecting."

228. He also says: "I also have repeatedly pointed out that the simple fumigation of infected premises with Sulphur Dioxide is by no means satisfactory, and that the District Council ought to have a Steam Disinfecting Apparatus." It is somewhat unfortunate that though these deficiencies in the Sanitary equipment of the District have been pointed out, that as Mr. MEARS says, "The unfortunate illness of the Surveyor, Mr. COLEBY, is postponing a good many urgent matters in the district, notably the Polesworth Sewage Scheme and the erection of the new Isolation Hospital."

229. Another point to which Mr. MEARS refers, is the question of doing something to prevent the spread of Consumption. He says: "I should be very glad if the District Council would sanction the payment of a small fee, say 2/6, to every Medical Practitioner who has a death from Phthisis in his practice, for at once reporting to me the death, so that immediate steps might be taken for disinfection."

230. Mr. MEARS then refers to the different Parishes in the District in detail, and notes that an effort was made to abolish the serious nuisance caused by many pigsties in Atherstone, and he states that by prosecution and otherwise, many have now been done away with. He also reports the abolition of Privy Middens, the construction of new Water Closets, and improvements in Drainage.

231. Referring to the Sewering and Sewage Disposal of Polesworth, Mr. MEARS says: "Various schemes have been prepared for the Sewering and Sewage Disposal of Polesworth proper, and one has been approved by the District Council, and there is no doubt that the Polesworth Committee are quite prepared when Mr. COLEBY is able to resume his duties, to at once ask the District Council to make application to the Local Government Board, for power to proceed with the work."

232. Full details are given of the work done under the Factory and Workshops Act, and in conclusion, Mr. MEARS points out the improvements that have been effected in the Sanitary condition of the District during the 20 years he has been Medical Officer of Health, and he points with pride to the improvement in the Water supply, the undertaking of public Seavenging, the provision of better Sewerage in the various districts, and when it is remembered that Atherstone is an old town, possessing many of the sanitary disadvantages of old places, he has undoubtedly good cause to congratulate himself and the District, on the improvements which have been carried out.

233. Appended to the Report is one from the Sanitary Inspector, which summarises the work done in the various departments of his duties, including the inspection of Common Lodging houses, Dairies, Cowsheds and Milk shops, and further states that six houses have been certified by the Medical Officer of Health as unfit for human habitation, under the Housing of the Working Classes Act, 1890, and that three of them have been entirely renovated while the three others are stated to be under consideration.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
17,449	34·3	13·2	1·4	123

#### BRAILES.

234. Dr. FINDLAY still considers that the population of this District is decreasing, and estimates it to be 6,102 in the middle of December, 1905. He also notices that at the census it was found that there were 1,000 males for every 980 females in the Brailes District, while in the County of Warwick for every 1,000 males there were 1,074 females. This he says he thinks is in part due to the large number of girls and young women who leave their homes to go to domestic service in the towns.



235. The Birth-rate of 19·5 he describes as very much below the average of the last ten years, and says it is by far the lowest birth-rate yet recorded in this District.
236. The Death-rate is also much below the average.
237. The Infant Mortality rate was very satisfactory, and is the lowest yet recorded in the District, and is less than half the average of the last ten years.
238. Among elderly people there was considerable mortality, nearly 60 per cent of the deaths occurring were of persons over 65 years of age.
239. The Zymotic Disease rate was lower and may be considered equally satisfactory, the Zymotic death-rate being only 0·5 per 1,000.
240. Only two cases of Diphtheria were notified, both at Tysoe, and in each case the infection was imported from Nuneaton.
241. SCARLET FEVER was not particularly prevalent, 38 cases being notified, exactly the same number as the previous year. It appears to have been spread fairly generally and was not epidemic in any particular part of the District.
242. TYPHOID FEVER.—Two cases of Typhoid Fever occurred, one of which was found to be associated with a drain passing under the house where the patient lived. This has now been remedied. The other case was imported.
243. MEASLES.—This disease was slightly epidemic at Ilmington in the first quarter of the year but no death resulted from it.
244. CONSUMPTION.—The death-rate from Consumption shows a decline on the two previous years, giving an annual death-rate of only ·5 per 1,000.
245. CANCER.—Referring to Cancer, Dr. FINDLAY says: "Twelve deaths were registered as being due to Cancer and Malignant Disease, as compared with nine last year, and two in 1903. The death-rate from Malignant Disease is thus 1·9 per 1,000 of the population, which is above that of last year, when the rate was 1·4, and above that of the general average of the County, which is now about 0·8 per 1,000. This comparatively large mortality from Malignant Disease is no doubt due to the large collection of aged people in the District to which Dr. FINDLAY refers.
246. Under the heading "Action taken to prevent the spread of disease in the District," Dr. FINDLAY reports that owing to the presence of Measles at Ilmington he advised the closing of the National Schools from January 23rd to February 18th, and the Roman Catholic School from February 5th to February 25th, while on account of Scarlet Fever at Brailes, he advised the closing of the Infants School from July 31st for eight days, when the School broke up for the Autumn holidays. He also advised the Superintendents of the various Sunday Schools to keep the Schools closed during the time the Day Schools were closed. He reports too that he visited and examined all the school children at Brailes, Cherington and Whicheford, with a view to finding out if there were any mild cases of Scarlet Fever in a desquamating stage and at Brailes he found such a case in the Infant School.
247. He reports that the Joint Isolation Hospital at Shipston-on-Stour has been in constant use during the year, and says, "I think the Hospital has been the means of preventing several widespread epidemics."
248. He also reports that Disinfectants have been supplied free to every Infectious case, and that the Sanitary Inspector has disinfected the houses at the end of the illness. Three Schools have also been disinfected by the Sanitary Inspector.
249. He further reports Systematic Inspection in Tysoe neighbourhood, in which many minor defects and nuisances were discovered. He says: "I think it necessary to call special attention to the keeping of pantries clean. We often find food placed close to dusty rubbish, and in many of the older houses the pantries are very badly ventilated, and when there are windows they are frequently stopped up. All pantries should have windows kept open, and the opening covered with wire gauze to keep out flies, as there is now a general belief that during the summer the access of flies to food, and especially to milk, has the effect of causing Diarrhoea, more especially among Infants."

250. He also refers to the work of the County Council Health Visitor in Brailes and Tysoe, and says, "I believe that these visits do good in many instances in getting some people to clean and tidy their houses."

251. All the Dairies and Cowsheds, which are registered, have been inspected during the year and found to be kept in fairly good condition.

252. The Report concludes with a series of statements as to Sanitary work completed, contemplated or required, from which it appears that the wants of this District are being very well looked after in those fundamental conditions which are essential for the proper health of the community. At Stretton-on-Fosse he states arrangements have been made with the owners of the land for a reservoir, and the Council have accepted a tender for the work of laying pipes through the village, and the work has just been begun, while in addition he says the work of replacing the old stone sewers with glazed pipes is being gradually carried on where the existing sewer becomes defective.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
6,102	19·5	14·5	·5	50

#### CASTLE BROMWICH.

253. Dr. BOSTOCK HILL reports a low Death-rate for this District compared with the previous year, and also records a considerable fall in the Infant Mortality rate, but on the other hand he says, "I regret to have to record an unsatisfactory rate under this head, as no less than six deaths were registered as due to the seven principal Zymotic Diseases, giving a Zymotic death-rate of 2·06. This figure is above that for the whole of England and Wales, and nearly twice as high as that in the Rural Districts of the Country."

254. This increased Zymotic mortality has been due to an outbreak of Diphtheria, of which eleven cases were notified in the entire district, nine of them being in Minworth, one at Castle Bromwich and one at Curdworth. Referring to this, Dr. BOSTOCK HILL says: "It is important to bear in mind that in the previous year all the cases occurred in the sub-district of Minworth, so that for two years there has been a considerable incidence of this disease in the Minworth district. I have visited the cases with the Inspector as they occurred. In the large majority of instances I found sanitary defects, either in the form of old or unsatisfactory cottages, or else in deficiencies in drainage or in drain ventilation."

255. "In many instances, too, the cottages were not connected with the new sewers laid by the District Council, though these were within the legal distance. This points, as I reported to you during the year, to the great urgency of taking steps to see that all houses should be connected with the sewers at the earliest possible moment. After careful consideration, too, I am bound to attach considerable importance to the fact that in a large proportion of the cases, they have occurred close to the edge of the Sewage Farm, when the land has been covered with sewage only a short distance from the houses. In more than one instance I have requested the Engineer to the Birmingham, Tame and Rea Drainage Board if possible to discontinue sewageing the particular land; but I know that the difficulties of treating the vast quantity of sewage are great, and it is therefore with much satisfaction that I have heard from him, and from the Chairman of the Board, that no time will be lost in putting down Bacterial plant for the treatment of the sewage, in order that the present saturated condition of the land may be altered as soon as possible. I have satisfied myself that the Board are laying down Bacterial filters as fast as the medium can be procured, and I have reason to believe that the water-logged condition of the land, close as it is to some dwellings, will improve within a few months from the present date."

256. He records with gratification the fact that not a single case from Consumption was registered in the district, and that the same thing was observed in the previous year.

257. Much improvement has been effected in the water supply of the district. All the new houses which have been erected have had the public supply laid on, while seven additional houses have been supplied with tap water where the other supplies were found to be polluted.

258. Referring to new buildings, he says: "I called attention last year to the importance of a better supply of cottages for the labouring classes. This I consider is still a pressing want; in fact were it not that I feel that I should accentuate the evil of over-crowding, I should think it my duty to condemn, as unsuitable for habitation, some of these existing in the District at the present time."



259. "I am pleased to see a communication from the Local Government Board referring to the desirability of a reconstruction of the building bye-laws. In the past there has been a want of elasticity about building bye-laws sanctioned by the Local Government Board. In every instance it was insisted upon that those for Rural districts should approximate to those for Urban districts and large towns. No doubt in the past to some extent this has acted prejudicially in the erection of the smaller type of dwellings in Rural districts. I hope, therefore, that in 1906 the present bye-laws will come up for consideration, and that if it be found desirable, such alterations will be made in them as will be suitable to the requirements of a Rural district. In our own District I am bound to say that I do not consider the bye-laws unnecessarily irksome, and it is only in certain minor points that I think modifications are perhaps desirable."

260. Referring to Scwage disposal, he reports that the requirements of the District are now fully met by the schemes existing in every division except Wishaw, and this is of such a sparse population and scattered nature, that he does not consider at the present time a sewage scheme is necessary or desirable.

261. He calls attention to the fact that it is very desirable that all houses which are within the legal distance should be connected as soon as possible with the sewers.

262. He also calls attention to the fact that public scavenging should be carried out in certain portions of the District, and says: "When the removal of dust and waste materials is left to the initiative of householders, these deposits are apt to be increased beyond limits which are compatible with good health, and when we consider that the cost for removal has to be paid by the householders themselves, or the house-owners, it makes but little difference whether or not a rate is paid by a particular district to the Sanitary Authority for carrying out the work."

263. Vaccination has been well carried out and the Inspection of the district generally is satisfactory; the other routine work of the Sanitary Authority being well attended to.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births
2,900	20·0	10·68	2·06	68

#### COVENTRY.

264. Mr. ILIFFE says during the year, which has been an exceptional one both with regard to low mortality and freedom from Zymotic and Contagious Diseases, nothing of importance has occurred.

265. With the exception of Scarlet Fever, which broke out at Whitley Farm, there has been nothing to report. The cases were isolated and no further outbreak occurred.

266. He reports that the various localities are in good working order.

267. He also reports that the pollution of water supply on a farm has been remedied, and that the stagnant water on the roadway near the Blackwater Bridge has been dealt with satisfactorily.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births
350	5·71	5·71	Nil.	Nil.

#### FARNBOROUGH.

268. Dr. A. TISDALL JOHNS reports that this small district has been free from any notifiable disease during 1905, and that the Death-rate has been low, namely, 9·74 per 1,000. There were no deaths under one year.

269. He says that he has thoroughly inspected the whole District in company with the Inspector of Nuisances, including Bakelhouses, Slaughterhouses, Drainage, &c.

270. With regard to water supply, Dr. JOHNS says: "This is obtained mostly from springs and has been satisfactory with the exception of a part of the supply in one of the two villages where it is brought from a distance. In this village a single row of cottages has a supply which is not satisfactory, but I am pleased to state that steps are being taken to have an independent supply put in for the use of these cottages. I am assured by the Agent that the matter has been at last definitely arranged amongst the different parties interested in the estate."

271. Four houses have been declared unfit for habitation.
272. There are no Factories in the District, and the Workshops, namely Carpenters' and Blacksmiths' Shops, have been inspected.
273. Vaccination has been successfully carried out, 23 out of 28 births being successfully vaccinated, while two children died before vaccination, and one conscientious objection certificate was taken out.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,540	16·88	9·74	Nil.	Nil.

## FOLESHILL.

274. Dr. ORTON reports a Birth-rate, which though slightly lower than that for last year, is still a good one, namely, 34·7, and referring to it he says: "The falling birth-rate seems in evidence in most parts of the Country, for which many causes are quoted. In our own District, it is especially the agricultural parishes which cause the diminution, due to the continued depletion of the young adult population, who migrate to the towns."
275. The Death-rate is the lowest recorded for this District, and very much lower than in the previous year, and the average of the last ten years.
276. The Infant Mortality rate is also the lowest on record, and this is particularly satisfactory as the Foleshill district has always had a comparatively high rate of Infant Mortality.
277. The Zymotic death-rate is also comparatively low.
278. Referring to Infectious diseases, Dr. ORTON says: "The most satisfactory item is the diminished number of deaths from Diphtheria, a disease which has always had a heavy incidence upon the District, causing 8 deaths in 1904, and the same number in 1903."
279. Only 2 cases of Smallpox were noted, and these both occurred at the Workhouse. As the temporary Smallpox Hospital had been closed, arrangements were made with the Coventry Corporation for the cases to be removed to their Smallpox Hospital at Pinley. Dr. ORTON reports: "Owing to the large number of cases of Smallpox in the adjoining district of Nuneaton, especially at the time when the Bedworth Wake was held, Notices cautioning people against the disease were again distributed throughout the District."
280. Fifty-three cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, of which no less than 47 were removed to the Infectious Hospital, and referring to this Dr. ORTON says, "It is satisfactory to record that it becomes more and more easy to get all desirable cases into hospital, and in my opinion, the cases would have been much more numerous if prompt removal had not been carried out."
281. Measles was somewhat prevalent, 5 deaths occurring, and in consequence of its prevalence a bill was issued by Dr. ORTON, cautioning parents of the dangers to be avoided, particularly in exposing children to the cold.
282. Referring further to the prevalence of Diphtheria and Membranous Croup, Dr. ORTON says: "This disease is still far too prevalent, and has been commented on by the County Medical Officer in his reports on more than one occasion. I am still hoping that the Sewerage arrangements of Foleshill and Bedworth, which Parishes still claim by far the greater part of the cases will, when completed, tend to diminish the large amount of this malady. Serum has been used, as supplied by the Council, in 24 cases, and in every instance successfully, most favourable reports being received from the Medical men who have availed themselves of the Council's supply, and it is, I believe, the Serum that has tended to lessen the mortality."
283. There were only 18 cases of Typhoid Fever, two of them being fatal, and referring to this Dr. ORTON says: "As we were unable to remove all these cases to Hospital, the Typhoid pans, with air-tight covers, were promptly supplied, and the disease, although occurring in houses situate in a row, in no case spread to adjoining houses." No less than 13 of the 18 cases occurred in Bedworth.



284. Dr. ORTON also states that disinfection of clothing and bedding of persons dying of Consumption has been carried out during the year. He records a great diminution in deaths from Cancer, there having been 10 fatal cases from this disease, compared with 12 in 1904, and 16 in 1903. Dr. ORTON refers also to the fact that the new Isolation Hospital at Exhall is now nearing completion, and will be available in the early part of this year.

285. The Report gives further information as to the general inspection of the District, and the work done under the Factories and Workshops Act, and the Dairies, Cowsheds and Milkshops Order.

286. Dr. ORTON calls attention to the schemes now in hand for the treatment of Sewage at Foleshill and Bedworth, and the improvement of the Filter Beds at Keresley. He also reports improvements in the water supply, chiefly through the extension of the North Warwickshire Water Company's mains.

287. I testify with pleasure to the very excellent work done in this District, and congratulate the District Council and the Sanitary Officers on the wonderful improvements effected and being effected at the present time.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
18,518	34·7	12·7	1·2	107·4

#### MONKS KIRBY.

288. Dr. O'CONNOR reports that the Birth-rate, though low, is the highest recorded since 1900, while the Death-rate, and the Infant Mortality rate, are both below the average of the District.

289. He reports that Scarlet Fever, though at no time epidemic, prevailed more or less throughout the year in Monks Kirby, 14 cases being recorded in this village, and 4 at Stretton-under-Fosse.

Dr. O'CONNOR gives particular attention to the Sanitation of the village of Monks Kirby. He reports that he has inspected no less than 73 inhabited houses, and three of the Schools, as regards Sanitary conveniences. He says: "Twenty-eight houses were provided with pails. The remainder were either unprovided for, or else had that most objectionable of rural nuisances, the domestic pit. Many of these pits were of an exceptionally insanitary type. Owing to the absence of any system of scavenging, the pails were frequently an equal nuisance, their contents being thrown on the gardens close to the wells and back doors."

290. "The Water Supply is from shallow wells, many of the pumps being broken and out of order. The majority, in the light of their surroundings, cannot be otherwise than heavily contaminated. A large percentage of the cottages obtain their water from the village pump."

291. "DRAINAGE OF PRIVATE PROPERTIES.—In over 30 premises the drains were either quite untrapped, or the gulleys were of so defective a type as to be worse than useless. I saw about a dozen D traps, and several others framed in wood, which was of course often rotten. Other samples of insanitation were sinks without a waste pipe, or still worse, discharging direct to the drain, thereby making the cottage an extraction shaft for a sewer, which were it not for the defective drainage, would be unventilated. Perhaps a true conception of the actual insanitation on private properties, may best be gathered from the fact that in the course of my inspection, I came across no less than eight blocked drains, the sewage lying in the yards in stagnant pools."

292. "OTHER NUISANCES.—In this category I may include generally defective paving in most of the yards, undrained pigsties, and numerous excessive accumulations of manure and garbage close to the cottages."

293. "SEWERAGE.—With the exception of a few drains which discharge direct to the brook, and some others which enter two grossly insanitary ditches, practically the whole of the drainage is to the sewers. No attempt whatever has been made to treat the sewage, which, like that of many other villages in the Union, flows straight into the river."

294. "With a view to rectifying the insanitary conditions to which I direct attention, I recommend :—
- (1). The adoption of a public system of scavenging.
  - (2). The abolition of the remaining pits, which, after the adoption of a system of scavenging, should be replaced by pails and galvanized iron sanitary dust-bins with covers.
  - (3). The efficient protection of the wells from possible sources of pollution.
  - (4). The rectification of defects in paving and drainage.
  - (5). Ventilation of the sewers.
  - (6). The protection of the river from pollution by means of tanking and irrigation, or other efficient treatment of the sewage."

With these recommendations I heartily concur.

295. He records as regards other villages, that the sewerage of Pailton has been remedied, as already reported by me.

296. He reports that with the exception of four Bakehouses, there are no Workshops or Factories in the District, and that the Bakehouses were on inspection, found on the whole, to be cleanly and well kept.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,533	26·0	9·7	Nil.	50

#### NUNEATON.

297. Dr. WOOD records an increased Birth-rate in this District, chiefly due to very large increases in the constituent villages of Arley, Astley, Burton Hastings, Caldecote, Stretton Baskerville, Weddington and Wolvey.

298. The Death-rate has been very much reduced since last year, while the rate of Infant Mortality was very low indeed, being only 18·1 per 1,000 births registered, as compared with 121·9 per 1,000 last year.

299. As regards Infectious Diseases, 15 cases were notified, namely, 4 of Diphtheria, 10 of Scarlet Fever, and 1 of Typhoid Fever. Dr. WOOD reports that the cases could not be admitted to the Nuneaton Urban Hospital, as it was in use at the time for Smallpox.

300. As regards Diphtheria, Dr. WOOD says : "In regard to two cases, on investigation I found there had been 10 or 12 cases of sore throat among the children of one class at the Astley School. The cause of the sore throats was in my opinion, smell from the adjacent closet during the hot weather of the previous weeks, when the class-room door was left open, and some of the children placed outside the room and consequently very near the closet. I suggested certain alterations to the closet."

301. As regards the case of Typhoid Fever, this occurred at Astley, and Dr. WOOD says appeared to have been imported.

302. Measles was epidemic at Arley in June, and the closure of the Schools was necessary.

303. Speaking of new buildings, Dr. WOOD says : "Four new iron buildings have been erected at Arley, each accommodating caretakers and 12 men." He says also : "The Council in view of the fact that changes are likely to take place in the requirements of the Local Government Board in Rural Districts, have deferred the question of Building Bye-laws."

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
1,787	30·78	9·5	·5	18·1

#### STRATFORD-ON-AVON.

304. Dr. THOMSON records a low Death-rate for the year, while the Infant Mortality is only one half of the average for the past ten years.



305. As regards Infectious Disease, there has been less Scarlet Fever during the year, than is usual in the District, and no deaths from it. The majority of the cases came from the Sub-district of Wellesbourne, and largely from Charlecote, Loxley, Hampton Lucy, and Wellesbourne, all of which villages adjoin.
306. Typhoid Fever was notified from Binton, Charlecote, Alveston, Crimscote, and Wolverton. At Crimscote the disease was imported from an adjoining District.
307. Referring to the Water supply, Dr. THOMSON says: "I would recommend an investigation at Binton, to see if the water, which is found at the top of the village, can be piped to supply the cottages at a reasonable cost. There is evidently plenty of elevation at its source to transmit it by gravitation."
308. He further says: "In dealing with impure water from wells in the District it is commonly found that the source of contamination is from surface water getting in near the ground level. If it were customary to lay some feet of the top courses of brick or stone in cement, and carry the same above the ground level, it might often prevent subsequent trouble."
309. Referring to general Sanitation he says: "The year has been one marked by considerable interest, in that two of the largest centres of population in the District, namely Kineton (pop. 1,008), and Wellesbourne (pop. 1,171 including Walton), have had final arrangements made as to sewage disposal. As far as I am aware, it remains for some future statistician to apportion to their respective dates the past generations who have been the largest contributors to the welfare of their successors in such assets as School buildings, Road making, and Sanitary engineering. In the Stratford district the present age will be known in time to come as notable for works carried out in connection with Sanitation, and with satisfactory results. Working as sanitarians, there is much that cannot be done to directly improve the health and physique of the population. The housing of the working classes for instance, in the agricultural district cannot be interfered with by a public body, except under great limitations. The food conditions are almost entirely outside the control of practical sanitation. But to ensure a pure water supply and a wholesome sewerage system must ever rank as unmixed benefits, and as especially incumbent on sanitary authorities, inasmuch as individual effort can rarely obtain these in villages."
310. Two certificates were issued with reference to two cottages at Gospel Oak, where the insanitary conditions and bad water supply necessitated such action. These cottages are now in course of being put right.

## VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births
10,589	20.3	12.9	0.09	50.9

## TAMWORTH.

311. Dr. FAUSSET reports a Death-rate lower than in either of the two previous years. He also records a fall of no less than 5 per 1,000 in the Birth-rate. The rate of Infant Mortality is not so satisfactory as in the previous year, having risen from 121 to 139 per 1,000 births.
312. As regards Infectious Diseases, Dr. FAUSSET is able to record a diminution in the number of cases of Scarlet Fever. The number of cases was 62, compared with 138 in the previous year, and 200 in 1903. Of the 62 cases notified, 44 were removed to the Isolation Hospital. I am pleased to note that the houses in which the cases occurred, were disinfected by the modern method of Formalin spraying, while bedding and clothes were taken to the steam disinfecter. Neither Diphtheria nor Enteric Fever were prevalent, and only 5 cases of the former, and 4 of the latter were notified. Two cases of Puerperal Fever were also reported.
313. As regards Sanitary improvements affecting the District during the year, Dr. FAUSSET records that at Amington and Stonidolph, defective privies and dilapidated buildings were dealt with. Seven dirty houses were cleansed and spouting renewed. A sewer in Dog Lane was taken up and relaid, and the sewer extended in Dark Lane a distance of thirty yards.
314. At Austrey it has been decided to construct a new sewer to convey the sewage of the village on to land for treatment by irrigation, with a view to removing a serious nuisance caused by the pollution of a brook course with the sewage. Kettlebrook sewer has been relaid a distance of forty yards and two man-holes constructed, while Kettle brook itself has been cleaned out. Scavenging here has been regularly attended to.

315. In Wilnecote and Castle Liberty, three old cottages at Two-gates have been certified as unfit for human habitation, while in Belgrave Road the old drain has been taken out and relaid with socket pipes, while various sewers have been extended and relaid, including about 250 yards in Watling street.
316. Referring to Hospital Isolation, Dr. FAUSSET says the Hospital was occupied by Scarlet Fever cases throughout the whole year. Owing to the lack of accommodation, none of the twenty-eight Diphtheria cases notified—eleven of which occurred in the Rural District, and seventeen in the Borough, could be admitted.
317. Dr. FAUSSET reports that the wards of the Hospital have been improved by having the floors stained and polished, and a supply of new bedsteads, mattresses, chairs, fire-guards, and shelves, were provided to replace what had become worn out.
318. As regards water supply, Dr. FAUSSET records that the bulk of the villages are well supplied, either by the Tamworth and District Water Works, or by arrangement with Dugdale's Trustees, from the well at Baxterly.
319. Referring to Sewage and Sewage Disposal, the Report records the completion of arrangements by means of which the Rural District of the Borough of Tamworth will have the benefit of a joint scheme. The scheme is briefly outlined as follows: "The scheme comprises works for the collection and disposal of the sewage of the Borough of Tamworth, the Parishes of Bolehall and Glaseote, Wilnecote and Castle Liberty, Fazeley, and parts of the parishes of Wigginton, and Amington and Stonidelf. The total area comprises 5,700 acres, and the present estimated population to be served is 17,000."
320. The works for the treatment of the Sewage consist of tanks and Bacteria filter beds, for treating three times the dry weather flow from a population of 18,000, while land is to be utilized for treating the filtrate afterwards.
321. The Report also records that a Committee has been formed to revise the Bye-laws, those now in force being out of date and not in accordance with modern requirements.

It is recorded that there was a suspected case of Ankylostomiasis or "Miner's Worm," but on investigation being made the case was not substantiated.

322. As a conclusion Dr. FAUSSET makes a general summary of four important questions, which require careful attention. They are:—

- 1.—The carrying out of the remainder of the scheme for the removal of the weirs.
- 2.—The carrying out of a new scheme of sewerage for the parishes of Bolehall and Glaseote, Wilnecote and Castle Liberty, Fazeley, and parts of the parishes of Wigginton, Amington and Stonidelf, and in conjunction with the Borough of Tamworth, of a scheme of sewage disposal for these parishes.
- 3.—The continuation of the measures already undertaken with regard to the prevention of the pollution of the river Tame.
- 4.—The revision of the Bye-laws.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
13,633	30·0	12·3	1·17	139

#### RURAL DISTRICTS IN THE MID-WARWICKSHIRE COMBINED DISTRICT, INCLUDING MERIDEN, RUGBY, SOLIHULL, SOUTHAM AND WARWICK.

##### MERIDEN.

323. Dr. WILSON reports a Death-rate considerably below the average of previous years, and a rate of Infant Mortality which is also below the rate of previous years.

Among the causes of death registered, 3 were attributed to Measles, 1 to Scarlet Fever, 1 to Diphtheria, 2 to Diarrhoea, 9 to Phthisis, and 10 to Cancer. Owing to some prevalence of Measles in Fillongley and Coleshill, the Schools were closed here, as also in Corley and Shustoke. Only 1 death was due to Scarlet Fever, while 36 cases of the disease were notified. Dr. WILSON says: "Though there was nowhere any serious outbreak, I gave certificates for closing the Schools to check further spread of the disease in Meriden, Bickenhill and Corley. The great majority of the cases were of a mild type, and out of the 36 cases, 17



were removed to the Coventry Isolation Hospital, under the terms of agreement entered into with the Coventry Corporation during the previous year." One death was due to Diphtheria, but only one other case was recorded, while Typhoid Fever caused no mortality, and indeed no case of it was notified.

324. Concerning works of a public character which were carried out during the year, Dr. WILSON reports that the prolonged negotiations with the Birmingham Corporation in respect to the public water supply of Marston Green have at last been brought to a satisfactory conclusion by extending the main from Colshill, and connections with the distributing mains are now being carried out.
325. Building seems to have received considerable impetus in the district during the year, as 58 plans for the erection of new houses were passed, compared with 27 during the previous year.
326. The Report of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector is appended, in which a record is given of the work done under the various Acts, such as the Infectious Diseases (Notification), Contagious Diseases (Animals), Factories and Workshops, &c. It records that all the sewer outfalls in the various parishes have been inspected, and sewers when requiring it have been flushed. It also gives details of the various work undertaken for the removal of nuisance.

#### RUGBY.

327. Dr. WILSON is able to record a considerably increased Birth-rate. The Death-rate is also fractionally higher than the previous year, though slightly below the average of the past 10 years. The Zymotic death-rate is little more than half what it was in the previous year.
328. Among the causes of death, no less than 10 were attributable to Measles, while 4 occurred from Diphtheria, 2 from Diarrhoea and 13 from Phthisis.
329. Referring to the deaths from Measles, Dr. WILSON says: "Seven occurred in New Bilton, where there was a severe outbreak in the early part of the year, and 1 each in Clifton, Wolston, and Brinklow. The disease became so prevalent in these and other parishes during the first two quarters of the year, that I gave certificates to close the following Schools for various periods: namely Clifton, Church Lawford, Hillmorton (Infant Department), New Bilton, Wolston, Brandon, Ryton, and Brinklow."
330. Diphtheria was somewhat prevalent, there being 21 cases of which 4 proved fatal. The majority of the cases were said to be of the mild type, 6 of them occurring in New Bilton.
331. Scarlet Fever was notified in 78 cases, though there was no mortality from it, and again New Bilton suffered chiefly, 50 of the cases occurring there. Referring to this Dr. WILSON reports: "The disease in New Bilton was spread through attendance at School, but at no period of the year was there any such threatened prevalence as to warrant School closure."
332. There were no deaths from either Whooping Cough or Typhoid Fever, and only 4 cases from the latter disease were notified.
333. With regard to works of a public nature carried out during the year, the following are mentioned:—
334. WATER SUPPLY.—The Rugby public water supply has been extended to Old Bilton, and the mains laid in accordance with the plans approved by the Local Government Board.
335. SEWERAGE.—Outfall sewers and sewage works have been carried out in Brinklow and New Bilton, also in accordance with plans approved by the Local Government Board. Sewer extensions of various lengths as required have been carried out at New Bilton, Bretford, Harboro' Magna, and Grandborough.
336. Concerning other matters affecting the sanitary condition of the district, Dr. WILSON says: "Systematic inspection has been kept up, and several houses have been closed as unfit for human habitation, namely, three in Newton, for which a closing order was obtained in the early part of the year, two in Clifton on service of notice, and one at Hillmorton after conferring with the Trustees. In addition to these, three dangerous cottages were demolished at Hillmorton after conferring with the owner."

337. The Slaughterhouses are reported as having been systematically inspected and kept in fairly good order, and the provisions of the Factory and Workshops Act in respect to Bakchouses, Workshops and work places, have been duly carried out.
338. The Report of the Sanitary Inspector appended, gives details of the work done as regards the various subsidiary Acts, Inspection of Dairies, Cowsheds, &c., and a record of legal proceedings.

#### SOLIHULL.

339. Dr. WILSON records a somewhat reduced Birth-rate, and a slightly raised Death-rate, compared with the previous year, and says: "Taking into consideration therefore, the low net death-rate, the very low rate of Infant Mortality, and the exceedingly low Zymotic death-rate, as well as the freedom from any serious outbreak of Infectious disease, the general health of the District continued to be very satisfactory during the year."
340. Among causes of death, 1 was attributed to Measles, 3 to Diphtheria, 1 to Diarrhoea, 9 to Phthisis, and 12 to Cancer. Measles, though it only caused 1 death in Paekwood, also became prevalent in Solihull in the summer, and on account of this the Schools were closed. Of the 3 deaths due to Diphtheria, 2 occurred in different parts of Shirley, and 1 at Ulverly Green, but there was no prevalence of the disease, and only 11 scattered cases were notified. There was no mortality from Scarlet Fever, Typhoid Fever or Whooping Cough. Forty-eight cases of Scarlet Fever were notified, but only 4 of Typhoid were recorded, and of these 3 did not belong to the District.
341. Concerning works of a public nature, Dr. WILSON says: "I may refer to the increasing need there is for the further extension of the Birmingham mains into parts of Shirley, where building is going on, and it is also to be hoped that the negotiations which have been entered into with regard to the extension of the Birmingham water mains into Knowle parish will soon be brought to a satisfactory conclusion."
342. Referring to the drainage of Shirley and Blossomfield, Dr. WILSON says: "Though it may be advisable to carry it out in instalments by providing temporary outfall works, the effectual drainage of the several centres where building is progressing so steadily should be undertaken as soon as possible. As it is, the continued multiplication of dumb-wells has become a serious nuisance, while the emptying of them entails a heavy and ever increasing expense."
343. The Reports of the Surveyor and of the Sanitary Inspector are appended, and show that the ordinary routine of public health work was efficiently carried out. It is interesting to note that house scavenging and street watering are well attended to in the two contributory places of Solihull and Knowle.

#### SOUTHAM.

344. For the second time in succession, the Death-rate in this District is a high one for a purely rural community. Among the causes of death, 3 were attributed to Measles, 6 to Whooping Cough, 2 to Diarrhoea, 5 to Consumption, and 8 to Cancer.
345. The 3 deaths attributed to Measles occurred at Bishop's Itchington, where Schools were closed. Dr. WILSON also gave certificates for School closure on account of Measles in the following villages: Napton, on July 28th; Lighthorne, August 1st; Stockton, November 21st. Of the 6 deaths from Whooping Cough, 1 occurred in Stockton and 5 in Southam, where an outbreak occurred in February, necessitating the closure of Schools, but there was no prevalence of the disease in other parts of the District. There was no mortality, and indeed no case notified from Diphtheria, but there was an epidemic prevalence of Scarlet Fever in Southam in the autumn, and although the Schools were closed on two occasions, cases kept cropping up to the close of the year.
346. Dr. WILSON says: "As reported at the time, there was every reason to believe that the disease was introduced by children from Foleshill, who were on a visit for a time, one of whom fell ill shortly after arrival with what was believed to be Measles of a very mild type, though no doctor was called in. But some time afterwards several children in the same part of the town who had associated with them, were notified as suffering from Scarlet Fever, and some of these were found to be in the peeling stage. The disease subsequently spread through attendance at School, but it has been of an exceedingly mild type throughout, and



no doubt this has led to a great deal of carelessness in neglecting to send for a medical man in suspected cases, or take proper precautions, and one very reprehensible case of the kind I reported at your last meeting. It cannot be too well known, that any parent who, if he neglects to call in a medical man, and does not notify the occurrence in his family or household of any notifiable disease, such as Scarlet Fever, Diphtheria, Fever, Smallpox, or Erysipelas, is liable on conviction to a fine not exceeding forty shillings, and if he exposes his children in any public place, as for example, by allowing them to play about the streets or go to school, while suffering from any dangerous Infectious disease such as Scarlet Fever, no matter how slight the attack may be, he is liable to a fine not exceeding £5."

347. "Up to the close of the year, as many as 66 cases of Scarlet Fever were notified in the town, and 11 of these were notified during the first week of the outbreak, some of which, as I have already said, were found to be in the peeling stage. Although an agreement was entered into in the early part of the year for the reception of cases into the Warwick Joint Isolation Hospital, I have only advised the removal of 4 cases under exceptional circumstances, because I feel convinced that removal of all the cases as they occurred would only have incurred serious expense without checking the spread of the disease to any appreciable extent. In 21 instances there were only single cases notified. But if the cases have been somewhat numerous, I have to point out that with the exception of a very few Isolated cases there has been no outbreak of Scarlet Fever in the town of Southam for over twenty years, and certainly none necessitating School closure, so that when the outbreak did take place there was an accumulation of what are called susceptible cases among children and young people. The only other 3 cases of the disease which were notified during the year, were 2 in Long Itchington and 1 in Bascote, and this case was associated with the Southam outbreak."

348. As regards work of a public nature, the Report states that the Surveyor reports that the sewers in the various villages have been kept in good working order, and alterations have been carried out or are in progress where required. Owing to the continued diminished rain fall, scarcity of water has been complained of in several parts of the District, and more particularly in Stockton, where a new well has been sunk, furnishing a good supply. The public water supplies and public wells in other villages have been kept in good order. Three houses have been closed during the year, without having recourse to proceedings.

#### WARWICK.

349. Dr. WILSON reports that with the exception of the prevalence of Measles in several parishes, and some cases of Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria, the general health of the District continued to be satisfactory. The rate of Infant Mortality is high comparatively, compared with the previous year, when it was little more than half that of 1905. Among causes of death, 1 was attributed to Measles, 1 to Scarlet Fever, 3 to Diphtheria, 1 to Diarrhoea, 6 to Phthisis, and 13 to Cancer.

350. The single death attributable to Measles, occurred in Stoneleigh parish, where an outbreak of the disease occurred towards the close of the first quarter of the year, necessitating closing of the School. The disease also became prevalent in several other parts of the District, at various parts of the year, and Schools were closed by Dr. WILSON in the following parishes:—Whitnash, Beausale, Wasperton, Leek Wootton, and Barford.

351. Fifty cases of Scarlet Fever occurred, spread fairly over the District, and most of them were of a mild type, but several Schools were closed for the purpose of preventing a further spread.

352. No less than 23 cases of Diphtheria were notified, of which 3 proved fatal. The cases were distributed as follows: 7 in Tachbrook parish, 5 each in Cubbington and Radford, 3 in Whitnash, 2 in Budbrooke, and 1 at Tile Hill. Dr. WILSON says: "Several of the Tachbrook cases were associated with the outbreak which took place towards the close of the previous year, and to check further spread of the disease, I gave a certificate to close the School on re-opening after the Christmas holidays. But with the exception of the 3 fatal cases, the other cases were of a comparatively mild type, and apart from Tachbrook, there was nowhere any serious threatened spread of the disease. Out of the 23 cases, 20 were removed to hospital."

353. It is satisfactory to record that there was no death from Typhoid, and only 2 cases of the disease were notified.

354. Concerning works of a public nature, it is stated that great scarcity of water was complained of in Leek Wootton in the early part of the year, and after due enquiry, plans were prepared to obtain a public supply from the new well sunk by the Warwick Corporation by private agreement among the property owners. As the scheme has been approved by the Council, it is to be hoped that it will soon be carried out.

355. The Report of the Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector which is appended, gives details of the work done under the Infectious Diseases (Notification) Act, Factories and Workshops Act, Contagious Diseases (Animals) Act, Petroleum Act, Canal Boats Act, etc.

#### VITAL STATISTICS.

	Population.	Birth-rate.	Death-rate.	Zymotic Death-rate.	Infant Mortality per 1,000 Births.
Meriden	11,630	22·0	12·3	0·60	101
Rugby	16,330	32·0	14·7	0·98	91
Solihull	15,880	20·5	11·8	0·31	77
Southam	9,910	26·2	16·2	1·11	119
Warwick	11,650	20·3	13·4	0·56	133



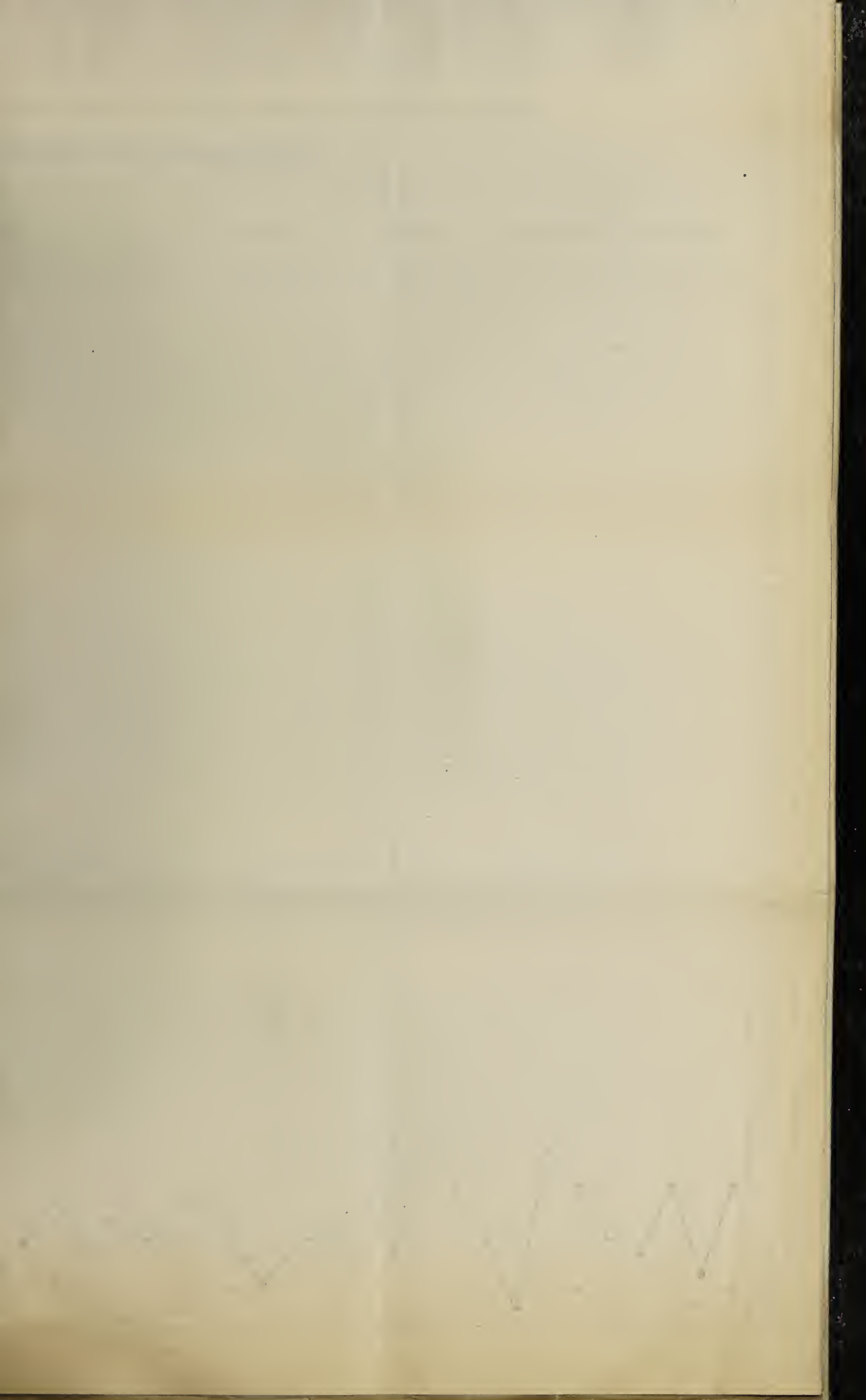
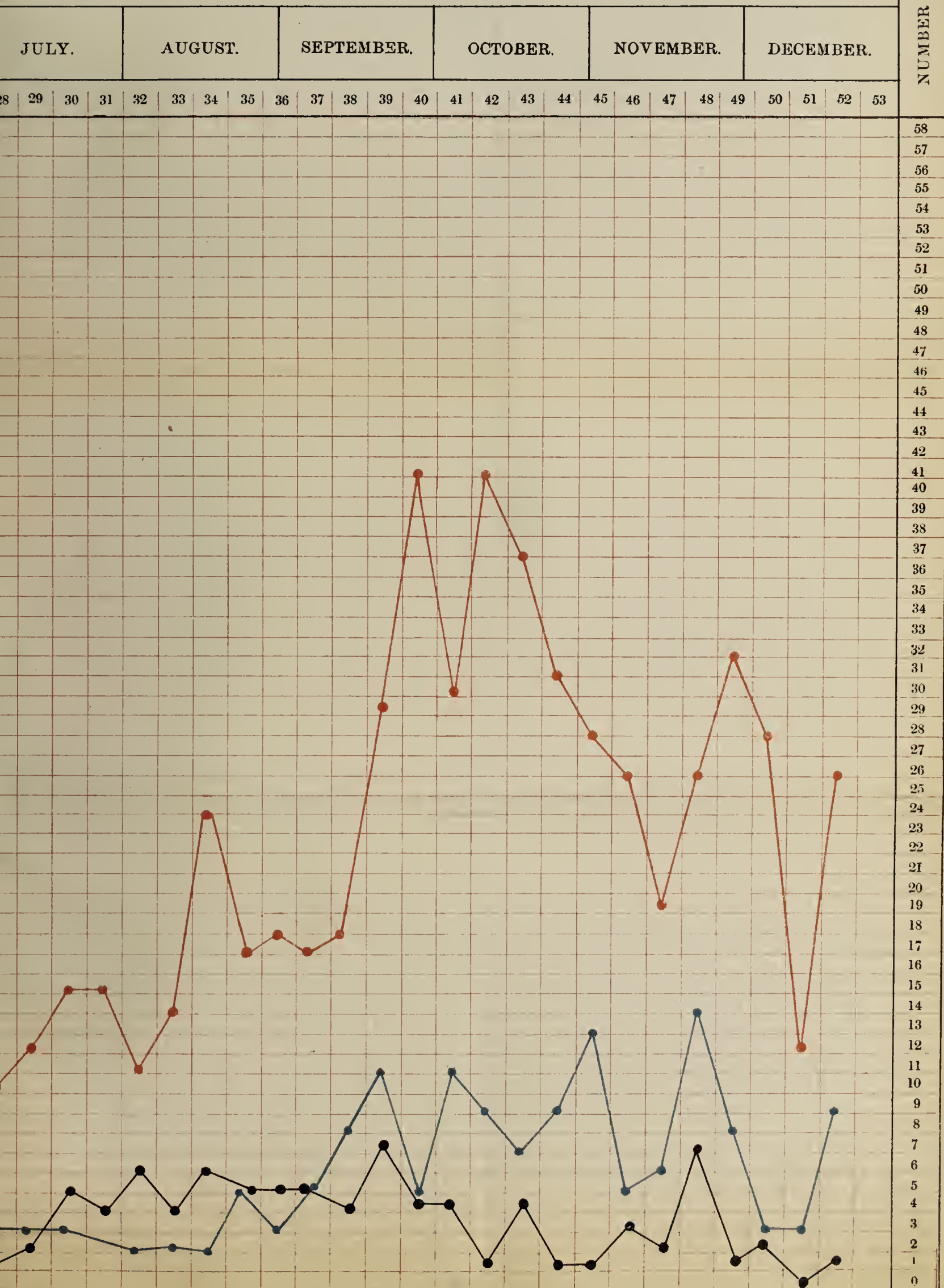


Chart shewing the number of cases notified each week  
and Typhoid Fever (black), in





the year of Scarlet Fever (red), Diphtheria (blue),  
Administrative County in 1905.









**A.** TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1905, in the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to Diseases and Ages, and shewing also the Area and Population of such Districts, and the Births therein during the Year, together with Birth, Death, and Zymotic Rates, and the Rate of Infant Mortality.

DISTRICTS.	AREA IN ACRES.	Population per Square Mile.	Birth Rate.	Death Rate.	Zymotic Death Rate.	Infant Mortality under 1 year to Registered Births per 1,000.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births	DEATHS AT SUBJOINED AGES						MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES.																																		
							Census 1901.	Estimated to middle of 1905.		All Ages.	Under 1.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria and Membranous Croup.	Croup.	Fever.			Epidemic Influenza.	Cholera.	Plague.	Diarrhoea.	Enteritis.	Puerperal Fever.	Erysipelas.	Other Septic Diseases.	Phthisis.	Other Tubercular Diseases.	Cancer, Malignant Disease.	Bronchitis.	Pneumonia.	Pleurisy.	Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs.	Alcoholism. { Cirrhosis of Liver.	Venereal Diseases.	Premature Birth.	Diseases and Accidents of Parturition.	Heart Diseases.	Accidents.	Suicides.	Diseases of Female Organs.	All other Causes.	All Causes.
																							Typus.	Enteric.	Other Continued.																									
ASTON MANOR .. ..	943	55,190	26·1	14·1	2·0	149	77,316	81,320	2,129	1152	318	159	39	43	389	204	..	30	6	27	10	..	7	3	..	36	52	1	4	..	89	26	69	109	94	6	5	15	3	49	4	122	30	10	..	345	1152			
BULKINGTON .. ..	4,870	211	29·8	18·0	1·8	145	1,548	1,607	48	29	7	1	4	1	5	11	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	..	1	..	2	1	..	1	5	..	1	..	11	29					
ERDINGTON.. ..	4,550	3,154	24·1	9·85	0·57	126	16,366	22,425	585	221	45	17	9	8	77	65	..	1	..	2	3	..	1	4	..	6	4	..	1	2	16	5	12	16	22	1	3	3	..	7	2	22	2	..	..	86	221			
KENILWORTH .. ..	6,460	467	24·3	13·2	0·42	52	4,544	4,720	115	63	6	5	1	3	20	28	..	..	..	..	..	1	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	11	6	5	1	3	..	..	..	9	1	..	..	18	63				
NUNEATON AND CHILVERS COTON }	10,597	1,794	32·8	12·7	1·7	115	24,995	29,709	977	384	113	58	24	12	101	76	313	2	6	13	..	..	..	1	..	14	13	2	1	2	2	18	13	30	7	..	17	2	2	17	9	29	17	3	..	148	384			
ROYAL LEAMING- TON SPA .. .. }	2,760	6,281	19·4	14·2	0·36	102·6	26,888	27,100	526	385	54	33	7	23	114	154	..	3	..	5	1	..	..	3	..	5	2	..	..	7	18	14	32	33	35	..	7	8	..	9	..	51	6	3	..	143	385			
RUGBY .. ..	2,190	5,970	21·5	10·0	0·49	81	16,830	20,430	441	205	36	17	8	5	72	67	..	6	1	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	2	..	..	..	11	4	16	16	19	2	3	4	..	14	1	1	..	82	205					
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	3,865	1,376	20·1	15·6	0·6	118	8,310	8,310	177	130	21	5	3	4	47	50	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1	..	4	1	..	..	..	11	2	11	6	10	..	..	1	2	1	19	2	2	..	55	130				
SUTTON COLDFIELD	13,030	908	19·90	9·19	0·64	73	14,264	18,491	368	170	27	9	8	5	53	68	..	1	..	6	2	1	1	4	..	2	..	..	1	..	11	3	12	12	6	2	..	..	2	4	..	16	5	..	..	79	170			
WARWICK .. ..	5,512	1,419	23·2	12·2	0·08	99	11,889	12,230	284	150	28	10	3	7	54	48	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	6	11	17	13	..	5	1	..	9	..	23	2	..	..	53	150				
TOTALS ..	54,777	2,644	24·9	12·7	1·0	116	202,950	226,342	5,650	2889	655	314	106	111	932	771	354	9	47	34	1	..	10	21	..	70	74	3	7	11	169	81	187	249	211	12	45	37	6	112	16	314	66	20	..	1020	2889			









D.

TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health during the year 1905, in the URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK,

classified according to DISEASES, AGES AND LOCALITIES.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.							NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Census 1901	Estimated to middle of 1905.		At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
ASTON MANOR ..	77,316	81,320	2,129	327	8	67	120	56	68	8	1	..	53	9	63	164	..	35	..	1	1	..	1	..	..	..	..	127	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

**E. TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health during the year 1905, in the RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK,**  
classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.							NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.																				
	Census 1901	Estimated to middle of 1905.		At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.							
ALCESTER ..	11,392	11,400	260	42	1	9	21	3	8	..	..	15	1	4	21	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..			
ATHERSTONE ..	16,356	17,449	599	133	3	20	42	15	51	2	61	..	1	1	24	28	..	16	..	2	..	..	59	..	..	..	3	..	3	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
BRAILES ..	6,323	6,102	119	45	..	2	30	5	8	..	..	2	..	3	38	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	26	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
CASTLE BROMWICH	2,743	2,900	58	16	1	1	7	2	5	..	..	11	..	2	1	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
COVENTRY ..	318	350	2	3	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
FARNBOROUGH	1,540	1,540	26	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..		
FOLESHILL ..	17,002	18,518	642	160	4	43	63	15	29	6	2	..	3	29	53	..	18	..	4	3	..	..	..	1	..	..	45	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MERIDEN ..	11,347	11,630	256	58	2	10	21	3	18	4	..	..	2	20	36	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
MONKS KIRBY	1,581	1,533	40	29	1	9	15	2	2	..	..	..	1	..	2	18	..	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
NUNEATON ..	1,574	1,787	55	15	..	3	11	..	1	..	..	..	4	..	..	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
RUGBY ..	15,214	16,330	523	126	..	29	57	12	22	6	..	..	21	..	23	78	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
SOLI HULL ..	14,673	15,880	325	78	1	14	42	5	13	3	..	..	11	..	15	48	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
SOUTHAM ..	9,903	9,910	260	78	..	21	47	1	9	..	..	..	..	6	69	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
STRATFORD-ON-AVON	10,606	10,589	216	56	..	14	27	5	10	..	..	3	..	4	42	..	7	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	39	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TAMWORTH ..	12,586	13,633	410	101	..	32	51	10	8	..	..	5	..	7	62	..	4	..	..	2	21	..	..	..	..	44	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
WARWICK ..	11,585	11,650	217	79	..	17	45	5	9	3	..	23	..	4	50	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	..	34	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS..	144,743	151,201	4,008	1,019	13	226	480	83	193	24	63	..	147	5	143	557	..	63	..	4	8	29	59	..	25	..	21	244	8	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..



F. TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officers of Health during the year 1905, in the COUNTY OF WARWICK, classified according to DISEASES, AGES, AND LOCALITIES.

DISTRICTS.	POPULATION AT ALL AGES.		Registered Births.	CASES NOTIFIED AT SUBJOINED AGES.							NEW CASES OF SICKNESS IN EACH LOCALITY, COMING TO THE KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH										NUMBER OF SUCH CASES REMOVED FROM THEIR HOMES IN THE SEVERAL LOCALITIES FOR TREATMENT IN ISOLATION HOSPITALS.														
	Census 1901	Estimated to middle of 1905.		At all Ages.	Under 1	1 to 5.	5 to 15.	15 to 25.	25 to 65.	65 and upwards.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Chicken Pox.	Smallpox.	Cholera.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Group.	Erysipelas.	Scarlet Fever.	Typhus Fever.	Enteric Fever.	Relapsing Fever.	Continued Fever.	Puerperal Fever.	Plague.	
URBAN SANITARY DISTRICTS }	202,950	226,342	5,650	1,227	25	271	498	124	284	25	137	..	178	15	220	560	..	61	..	2	11	43	130	..	17	..	1	265	..	1	..	1	..	..	..
RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS }	144,743	151,201	4,008	1,019	13	226	480	83	193	24	63	..	147	5	143	557	..	63	..	4	8	29	59	..	25	..	21	244	8	19	..	..	..	..	..
TOTALS..	347,693	377,543	9,658	2,246	38	497	978	207	477	49	200	..	325	20	363	1117	..	124	..	6	19	72	189	..	42	..	22	509	8	20	..	..	1	..	..





H. TABLE shewing SANITARY WORK done in the INSPECTORS OF NUISANCES' DEPARTMENTS during the Year 1905, in the RURAL SANITARY DISTRICTS of the COUNTY OF WARWICK.

DISTRICT AND POPULATION.	DWELLING HOUSES AND SCHOOLS.				Lodging Houses.	Dairies and Milkshops.			Cow Sheds.	Bakehouses.	Slaughter-houses.	Canal Boats.	Ash-pits and Privies.	Deposits of Refuse and Manure.	Water Closets.	HOUSE DRAINAGE			Water Supply.	Pisties.	Animals improperly kept.	Offensive Trades.	Smoke Nuisances.	Other Nuisances.	Seizures of unwholesome Food.	Samples of Food taken for Analysis.	Samples of Food found Adulterated.	Samples of Water taken for Analysis.	Samples of Water Condemned as unfit for use.	PRECAUTIONS AGAINST INFECTIOUS DISEASE.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Foul Conditions.	Structural Defects.	Overcrowding.	Unfit for Habitation.		Defective Traps.	No Disconnection.	Other Faults.								Lots of Infected Bedding Stowed or destroyed.	Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease.	Schools ditto.												Prosecutions for not notifying existence of Infectious Disease.	Convictions.	Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things.	Convictions.	Boats Disinfected after Infectious Disease.	Other Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions for not notifying existence of Infectious Disease.	Convictions.	Prosecutions for exposure of infected persons or things.	Boats Disinfected after Infectious Disease.	Other Prosecutions.	Convictions.	Prosecutions for not notifying existence of Infectious Disease.	Schools ditto.	Houses Disinfected after Infectious Disease.	Lots of Infected Bedding Stowed or destroyed.	Samples of Water taken for Analysis.	Samples of Water Condemned as unfit for use.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
ALCESTER .. .. . 11,400	(Inspections and observations made Formal Notices by Authority .. Nuisances abated after Notice ..	68 32 32	9 5 5	4 4 4	2 1 1	1 1 1	42 .. ..	53 .. ..	22 8 8	10 5 5	..	..	38 9 9	26 18 18	19 11 11	7 4 4	32 15 15	95 40 40	14 9 9	..	..	..	..	29 20 20	..	..	19	17	15	1903	96	12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

1. RETURN, shewing the number of Births Registered, together with the number of such cases successfully Vaccinated or otherwise disposed of in the Districts of the COUNTY OF WARWICK during the year ending 30th June, 1905.

VACCINATION DISTRICTS.	No. of Births Registered during the year ending 30th June, 1905.	No. of these cases successfully Vaccinated.	Insusceptible of Vaccination.	Died before Vaccination.	No. of Conscientious Certificates.	Cases under Postpone-ment.	Removals to other Districts out of the Union.	No. of cases not to be found.	Number of cases remaining Unvaccinated at date of this Return.
URBAN DISTRICTS.									
Aston Manor... ..	2,255	1,620	10	257	13	61	20	248	26
Bulkington ... ..	58	47	...	7	2	1	...	1	...
Erdington ... ..	596	502	3	48	11	7	7	10	8
Kenilworth ... ..	106	91	2	5	1	2	...	...	5
Nuneaton and Chilvers Coton } ..	1,034	543	2	96	326	36	3	16	12
Royal Leamington Spa									
Rugby ... ..									
Stratford-on-Avon ...	193	150	1	14	9	8	...	3	8
Sutton Coldfield ...	356	313	1	22	7	4	1	4	4
Warwick ... ..									
RURAL DISTRICTS.									
Aleester ... ..	256	207	...	24	19	2	2	2	...
Atherstone ... ..	630	463	1	61	19	23	12	15	36
Brailes ... ..	67	55	...	3	5	3	...	...	1
Castle Bromwich ...	56	48	...	3	1	1	1	2	...
Coventry ... ..	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Farnborough... ..	28	23	1	2	1	...	...	...	1
Foleshill ... ..	640	495	...	60	69	4	4	8	...
Meriden ... ..	234	193	...	15	7	6	6	3	4
Monks Kirby ... ..	40	33	...	1	2	...	4	...	...
Nuneaton ... ..	52	41	...	5	3	...	...	1	2
Rugby ... ..									
Solihull ... ..	335	303	1	13	7	1	1	4	5
Southam ... ..	265	202	...	21	28	10	2	2	...
Stratford-on-Avon ...	202	171	...	15	11	1	...	4	...
Tamworth ... ..									
Warwick ... ..	246	211	1	21	7	2	1	...	3
TOTALS ..	7,654	5,716	23	693	548	172	64	323	115



# DETAILS OF HEALTH VISITORS' WORK.

	Miss Lowe.	Miss Mackenzie.	Miss Swallow.	Miss Fox.	TOTAL.
No of Visits made ... ..	1,165	1,211	846	806	4,028
Health Talks to School Children, etc. ... ..	18	25	21	22	86
VENTILATION—					
Windows to be regularly opened ... ..	55	81	126	455	717
Windows not made to open ... ..	45	33	247	18	343
Chimneys to be unstopped ... ..	108	57	97	173	425
Bedrooms without Chimneys ... ..	...	27	364	247	638
Bedrooms without Windows ... ..	...	...	6	7	13
Pantry ventilation to be attended to ... ..	22	8	56	27	113
Pantries without ventilation ... ..	24	10	67	23	124
Cellars ... ..	6	24	...	11	41
CLEANLINESS—					
Of rooms ... ..	71	34	55	160	320
Bedding washed or destroyed ... ..	50	25	36	37	148
Of yards ... ..	79	5	1	3	88
Pantries to be whitewashed ... ..	51	11	26	34	122
Houses in which there was no pantry ... ..	19	52	20	141	232
Slops to be emptied ... ..	45	72	52	188	357
DISEASES—					
Consumption ... ..	4	6	4	16	30
Diarrhœa ... ..	9	1	6	4	20
Uleerated heads ... ..	16	7	10	4	37
Other eases of sickness in which medical advice was urged ... ..	17	8	11	10	46
Cases of notifiable disease discovered ... ..	...	9	...	...	9
Wasting babies ... ..	13	13	5	8	39
Babies improperly clothed ... ..	56	35	35	16	142
Babies improperly fed ... ..	50	41	25	31	147
Babies neglected ... ..	5	19	3	...	27
Babies over 12 months to be weaned ... ..	22	17	27	31	97
Neglected children ... ..	35	35	11	...	81
Babies to be vaceinated ... ..	10	206	3	20	239
Cases of overerowding ... ..	17	7	16	...	40
Damp houses ... ..	18	7	31	44	100
Other defeets ... ..	126	44	110	99	379





METEOROLOGY TABLE OF LEAMINGTON, 1905.

Month.	Means of Barom. 10 a.m.	Means Ther. at 10 a.m.	AIR TEMPERATURES.							Direction of the Prevailing Wind.	RAINFALL.	
			Means of		Absolute Temperatures.				Inches.		Days.	
			Max.	Min.	Max.	Date.	Min.	Date.				
January ...	29.99	40	43.2	35.7	55	7th	24	19th	S.E. and S.W.	.90	13	
February ...	29.90	43	46.7	38.9	55	14th	32	19th, 21st	N.W.	.81	15	
March ...	29.25	46	52.3	41.4	60	21st, 22nd	32	2nd	S.W.	2.61	21	
April ...	29.60	47	53.7	42.7	63	13th	33	7th	N.E. and S.W.	2.15	17	
May ...	29.58	53	68.6	46.6	86	18th	36	22nd	N.E.	.31	4	
June ...	29.71	60	76.5	54.6	90	24th	47	8th, 9th	N.E.	2.40	16	
July ...	29.82	65	79.6	55.3	90	{ 8th, 21st, } { 24th, 25th }	46	6th	N.W.	2.86	8	
August ...	29.63	61	72.1	51.4	84	15th	47	23rd, 30th	S.W.	4.46	20	
September ...	29.75	56	62.5	47.2	70	3rd, 4th, 5th, 6th	38	14th	N.W.	1.97	11	
October....	29.77	48	52.2	39.5	60	4th	26	21st	N.W.	1.14	12	
November ...	29.42	42	46.5	35.8	54	2nd, 6th	27	16th	S.W.	1.96	14	
December ...	29.95	42	44.1	35.2	55	7th	30	3rd, 9th, 10th, { 12th, 25th, } { 30th, 31st. }	S.W.	1.30	14	
TOTALS ...	356.37	603	698.0	524.3	...	...	...	...	...	22.87	116	
MEANS ...	29.69	50	58.1	43.6	...	...	...	...	...	1.90	13	

1906.

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Warwickshire County Council.

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*ANNUAL REPORT*

OF THE

COUNTY MEDICAL OFFICER

OF HEALTH,

*For the Year 1905.*